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Korean Affairs Report

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11 September 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Condemnation of War Exercise in South (KCNA, various dates)	1
NODONG SINMUN Comment	1
KCNA's Denunciation	2
'Paengnyon 85' War Exercise	2
Night Military Exercise	2
Radio Commentary Denounces South's 'Ulchi 85' Exercise (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 25 Aug 85)	4
Reportage on 'MINJUNG KYOYUK', Anti-Government Magazine (KCNA, 23, 24 Aug 85)	6
Search, Seizure of Magazines	6
Sit-in Staged by Intellectuals	6
Clandestine Radio Denounces Chon's Plan on Campus Law (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 19 Aug 85)	8
Comment on Students Detained in South (KCNA, various dates)	10
Seoul University Students	10
10 Students from Various Universities	10
Suppression, Detention Condemned	10
Denunciation of 'Campus Stabilization Law' (KCNA, 23, 25 Aug 85)	12
Student Demonstrations	12
Academic Figures' Denunciation	12

Foreign Support of DPRK's Olympics Proposal (KCNA, 22, 23 Aug 85)	14
Soviet Paper Supports Cohosting Various Groups, Papers Support	14
Talk Urges Masses To Struggle for Independent Reunification (Yun Chong-won; Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 19 Aug 85)	16
Kim Chong-il Establishment for Succession Analyzed (Yi Chong-su; PUKHAN, No 7, Jul 85)	19
Briefs	
Violence Against Prisoners in South Women's Committee Formed in South	29
	29

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Prosecution of USIA-Seizure Students Detailed (TONGA ILBO, 22 Jun 85)	30
NKDP Debates Disciplining Spokesman for Comment on Wolfowitz (HANGUK ILBO, 21 Aug 85)	35
ROK Column on Rumors of DJP Personnel Reshuffle (CHOSON ILBO, 24 Aug 85)	36
Briefs	
ROK-PRC Negotiations	37

ECONOMY

Korean Firms Pursuing Foreign Partnerships on Overseas Coal (THE KOREA TIMES, 3 Aug 85)	38
--	----

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Daewoo Apparel Strike Linked to Other Unions (CHOSON ILBO, 25 Jun 85)	40
--	----

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINJU CHOSON Praises Role, Leadership of Kim Il-song (KCNA, 7 Aug 85)	43
--	----

Radio Talk Urges Abiding by Socialist Law (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 Aug 85)	45
KCNA Reviews Eighth Issue of KULLOJA Magazine (KCNA, 10 Aug 85)	49
KULLOJA Carries Editorial on DPRK-USSR Friendship (KCNA, 10 Aug 85)	51
KULLOJA Article Warns Japan Against Militarism (KCNA, 12 Aug 85)	53
Briefs	
President's Interview With SEKAI	55
Ambassadors to GDR, Nicaragua	55
DPRK Seminar Marks Liberation Anniversary	56
MILITARY AFFAIRS	
Pyongyang TV Shows Anniversary Military Parade (Pyongyang Domestic Television Service, 15 Aug 85)	57
ECONOMY	
NODONG SINMUN Stresses Production of Machine (KCNA, 22 Aug 85)	61
Meeting Urges Emulation in Machine Industry (KCNA, 8 Aug 85)	63
Briefs	
Northern Railway Project Progressing	64
MEDIA AND THE ARTS	
Photo Exhibit Opens in Celebration of 40th Anniversaries (KCNA, various dates)	65
National Liberation Celebration	65
State Book Show Opening	66
DPRK Film on Liberation Anniversary	66
Film Show	67
Collection of Kim Il-song Works Published (KCNA, 9 Aug 85)	68
Chang Chol, Others Attend Yun I-sang Concert (KCNA, 26 Aug 85)	69

POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

NODONG SINMUN on Preservation of Cultural Relics
(KCNA, 6 Aug 85) 71

KCNA Report on DPRK Achievements After Liberation
(KCNA, 10 Aug 85) 72

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Chongnyon, Mindan Hold Joint Celebration in Tokyo
(KCNA, 22 Aug 85) 73

Briefs

Chongnyon Education Meeting 74

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Greeted by Foreign Leaders
(KCNA, 22 Aug 85) 75

Kim Il-song Mourns Death of Guyanese President
(KCNA, 8, 9 Aug 85) 76

Death of Burnham-Guyanese President 76
NODONG SINMUN Expresses Condolence 77
Decision on Burnham's Death 78
WPK Expresses Condolence 78

NODONG SINMUN Observes Namibian Solidarity Day
(KCNA, 26 Aug 85) 80

Rwandan Delegation's Visit
(KCNA, 23, 25 Aug 85) 81

Arrival of the Delegation 81
SPA, Rwandan Groups Meets 81
SPA Hosts Fete for Group 82

Reportage on Senegal Assembly Group Visit
(KCNA, various dates) 84

Delegation Arrives 84
Received by Kim Il-song 84
SPA Holds Reception 85
Delegation Departs 85
Pak Song-chol Meets Group 86
Delegation Leaves DPRK 86

Tanzanian President's Visit Reported (KCNA, 22, 23 Aug 85)	87
NODONG SINMUN's Welcome Tanzanian President Speaks at Banquet	87 88
CSSR Leaders Greet DPRK Leaders on Anniversary (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 19 Aug 85)	91
Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Socialist Leaders (KCNA, 26 Aug 85)	93
Maltese President's Visit Reported (KCNA, 23, 24 Aug 85)	94
Visits Friendship Exhibition Department Message to Kim Il-song	94 94
Kim Il-song Greets Singapore on National Day (KCNA, 8, 9 Aug 85)	95
Singapore National Day NODONG SINMUN Dedicates Article	95 95
Kim Il-song Receives Message From Ramon Castro (KCNA, 22 Aug 85)	96
Finnish Communist's Delegation Visit (KCNA, 22 Aug 85)	97
Kim Receives Party Chairman	97
Kim Il-song Banquet Speech	97
Kim Flays U.S. Two Koreas Plot	99
Finnish CP Chairman Speaks	100
Kim Chong-il Receives Gift	101
41st Anniversary of Romania (KCNA, various dates)	102
NODONG SINMUN Comment	102
Film Show Marks Revolution	103
Film Week on Revolution Opens	103
Leader of Thai Youth Group Sends Letter to Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 10 Aug 85)	104
NODONG SINMUN Lauds Soviet Medical Workers (KCNA, 6 Aug 85)	106
Briefs	
Delegation to E. Europe	108
Film Show Held	108

CPSU Regional Delegation	108
Danish Party Delegation Departs	108
Foreign Visitors Arrive	109
Table Tennis Tournament	109
Ethiopian Message to President	109
Korean, Japanese Children Meeting	109
Book, Photo Exhibition in Nepal	110
Delegation From Benin	110
Departing Yugoslav Envoy	110
Malian Ministry Group	110
GDR Foreign Ministry Group	110
DPRK Book Show Delegation	111
Coop Farm Meeting	111
Soviet Circus Team Arrives	111
Red Cross Society Extends Aid	111
Sao Tome and Principe Ties	111
President Mbasogo Meets Sun-yong	112
Indian National Congress Founding	112
Film Show on Mongolian Friendship	112
Foreign Chuche Groups	113
Hwang Chang-yop Meeting	113

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

New U.S. Radio Launches Anti-Afghan 'Smear Campaign' (KCNA, 11 Aug 85)	114
NODONG SINMUN on Nakasone's Visit to 'Yasukuni Shrine' (KCNA, 20 Aug 85)	115

BIOGRAPHICS

Dailies Mark Anniversary of Kim Hyok's Death (KCNA, 25 Aug 85)	116
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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONDEMNATION OF WAR EXERCISE IN SOUTH

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK200515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--If South Korean authorities are interested even a little in North-South dialogue, they must stop a reckless war exercise at once.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a commentary hitting at the "Ulji 85" war exercise being staged throughout South Korea from August 19.

The author of the commentary says:

The war exercise staged by the puppets, taking us as an imaginary "enemy" in an atmosphere of "allout war" without the front and the rear apart is an unpardonable criminal act casting a gloom over the hard-won North-South dialogue and throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the people for peaceful reunification and a deliberate and premeditated provocation for whipping up among the people anti-communist confrontation and war fever to invade the North.

All the more intolerable is that the puppets have launched into a fire-play against us, crying about "surprise allout southward invasion" from the North with the ninth round of North-South Red Cross talks slated in Pyongyang only a few days off.

This is a shameless propaganda campaign to cover up their war plots to invade the North stepped up behind the curtain of the North-South dialogue and an old tune of the "threat of southward invasion" to which the puppets had played all along. Lurking here is a wicked scheme to threaten the South Korean students and people who rose in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and divert their attention elsewhere.

We are heightening vigilance against the war schemes to invade the North stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges behind the curtain of the dialogue.

KCNA's Denunciation

SK200447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are staging a provocative war exercise codenamed "Ulji 85" all over South Korea from August 19, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique blare that they will totally suspend the traffic of vehicles or let them operate once in two days in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and other major cities and carry out curfew exercises for two consecutive days in 50 regions across South Korea in this provocative exercise which will continue till August 23.

In this period they will also reportedly stage a blackout training in Seoul, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, South Korean Kangwon Province, North and South Chungchong provinces and other areas, an electricity-turning-off exercise in Mokpo and Kangnung and even a business-hour-cutting exercise in Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique reveal their true color as a splittist and warmaniac by persisting in military provocations against the northern half of the country at a time when North-South dialogue has been realized after a long interval by our active step and sincere efforts and the 9th round of North-South Red Cross talks is at hand.

'Paengnyon 85' War Exercise

SK220434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are staging the "Paengnyon 85" war exercise in the area of South Chungchong Province from August 19, along with the provocative "Ulji 85" war game, according to a report from Seoul.

This criminal act of whipping up the war atmosphere on a massive scale on the threshold of the 9th round of the North-South Red Cross talks reveals the true nature of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique as a splittist.

Night Military Exercise

SK250858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on August 23 staged a provocative night exercise at a puppet air force base in the central sector of the front as part of the "Ulji 85" war exercise, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The puppet clique let fly many planes in the area close to the military demarcation line and kicked up a row all the night through in imaginary "dropping of bombs" and "mobile strike".

On the same day, the puppets whipped up a war atmosphere by derailing a train in Pusan and staging a farce of "rehabilitating" it.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's war exercise getting more hysterical on the threshold of the 9th round of the North-South Red Cross talks shows how desperately they are trying to throw a wet blanket over the North-south dialogue which has been arranged after a long interval and seek a way out in the increase of tensions.

CSO: 4100/704

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RADIO COMMENTARY DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'ULCHI 85' EXERCISE

SK260439 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically conducting a large-scale war exercise throughout South Korea called "Ulchi 85" which began on 19 August. The military, the police, and the homeland reserve forces are participating in this war exercise. Various exercises, including a blackout, a curfew, the suspension of electricity supply, the control of neon sign usage, and the emergency supply of petroleum, are being conducted. Under the command of Chon Tu-hwan, an exercise to counter the enemy's aerial infiltration, which is said to be designed to examine the capability of countering a so-called provocation of the North of a surprise attack, was conducted on Kwanghwamun Street in Seoul on 22 August.

Because of such war exercise rackets, a wartime situation is being promoted throughout South Korea. War exercise rackets are being kicked up at a time when misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, which have prevailed for the past 40 years, have dissipated and when an atmosphere of reconciliation is being promoted.

This war exercise is an unforgivable criminal act. It is also a deliberate act designed to pour cold water over the North-South dialogue, which was arranged after a long lapse of time, and an act designed to inspire a sense of North-South confrontation and to intensify tension. Even while conducting this war exercise, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about the North-South dialogue and reunification.

As you know well, all people are pleased with the fact the North-South dialogue and contact were arranged. The third North-South Red Cross working-level contact was held on 22 August to discuss the realization of the exchange of visits by home-visiting groups of separate families in the North and the South and of art troupes; the ninth North-South Red Cross talks are just around the corner; and sooner or later, visits of art troupes and home-visiting groups will be exchanged. Our people are looking forward to the

realization of these visits at earlier dates. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's conducting of a war exercise against the North, a partner in dialogue, at this time makes us doubt the attitude of the persons in authority toward dialogue. This shows that even though they are babbling about dialogue and reunification, they want confrontation and division in reality. The "Ulchi 85" war exercise rackets clearly show the exercise's vicious ulterior motive of crushing the spirit of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization growing stronger with each passing day on this land.

The anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit is intensifying throughout the country, and university students are waging a violent struggle against the campus stabilization law. This truly is a serious blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is afraid of the growth of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle spirit, is attempting to soothe the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit growing stronger with the passage of time by crushing it beforehand. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's shallow trick will not be able to block the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit expanding and growing with the passage of time and cannot solve the emergency facing the crumbling administration.

Needless to say, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic war exercise rackets will place an artificial obstacle to dialogue and are very harmful to the North-South dialogue and contacts. However frantically the Chon Tu-hwan ring is inspiring a sense of confrontation and war fever among our masses, it cannot block the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization, public sentiment toward the North, and the people's aspiration for reunification.

Instead of attempting to save its rule from crumbling by conducting war exercises and committing maneuvers of suppression whenever it faces an emergency, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately resign from office.

CSO: 4110/240

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON 'MINJUNG KYOYUK', ANTI-GOVERNMENT MAGAZINE

Search, Seizure of Magazines

SK231030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on August 20 searched the Kyongwon Printing Shop in Seoul and seized 5,000 copies of the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK and its paper moulds, according to a radio report from Seoul.

That day the fascist clique walked off Kim Sang-hui, chief editor of the Silchon Literary House, in connection with the printing of the magazine. He is now subjected to questioning.

The fascist clique raid bookstores, publishing houses, printing shops and libraries right and left almost every day and make a wholesale confiscation of books going against the grain with them and walk off their authors and bookstore owners.

In the seizure campaign beginning early May, they confiscated 96 kinds of books in the initial stage. But now 313 kinds of books are listed for confiscation and its scope expanded from Seoul to all parts of South Korea.

The anti-"government" propaganda materials published in South Korea have reportedly reached more than 2,500 kinds since 1974.

Sit-in Staged by Intellectuals

SK241017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Fifteen South Korean intellectuals were continuing their sit-in strike for three consecutive days on August 19 in demand of the release of those involved in the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK, according to a South Korean newspaper.

Locking themselves in an office room of the Silchon Literary House in West Gate District, Seoul, they strongly demanded the release of the conscientious

teachers and Son Ki-won, chief editor of the Silchon Literary H0use, who had been arrested for their contribution to the magazine MINJUNG KYOYUK of articles critical of the anti-popular educational policy of the puppet clique.

In a statement they issued when entering the sit-in strike on the 17th, they sharply denounced the fascist clique, branding the "illegal protracted detention" of the conscientious intellectuals and teachers as a "grave encroachment upon human rights".

CSO: 4100/704

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE RADIO DENOUNCES CHON'S PLAN ON CAMPUS LAW

SK240431 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about Chon Tu-hwan's decision to postpone the enactment of the campus stabilization law.

At an expanded party-government conference held at Chongwadae on 17 August, Chon Tu-hwan announced his decision to temporarily withhold the passage of the campus stabilization law at the special National Assembly session. Chon Tu-hwan said that though the campus situation is serious, he decided to temporarily withhold the enactment because opposition parties and some sectors of society have little understanding and even misunderstand the campus stabilization law and because he thinks it desirable to enact this law at the opportune time after hearing various opinions of all circles.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which was in such a hurry to enact the campus stabilization law this August, suddenly decided to postpone the enactment, while babbling about widely hearing opinions, because forcing our people's strong protest against and rejection of the campus stabilization law, it was in no position to rush for a fast passage of the law. It is a well-known fact that the campus stabilization law is not a law in name and in reality is not designed to stabilize campuses but a vicious law designed to uproot the righteous patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by the students and people of all walks of life and designed to intern students and democratic figures who rose in a patriotic struggle in forced concentration camps without taking legal procedures under the superficial placard of reorientation education. Therefore, as soon as the authorities concerned and the DJP revealed the purpose and the background of the enactment of the campus stabilization law, our people called it a monster crushing democracy and human rights, and opposed it as an all-round fascist evil law containing all articles of the National Security Act, the Social Stabilization Law, and the Emergency Decree Law.

On 16 August, students waged a stone-throwing struggle against the police and some 1,000 rectors issued a statement against the enactment of this law and warned that its enactment would be like adding fuel to fire. On 17 August, professors of nine universities issued a statement against the enactment of this law and decided to conduct a campaign to collect signatures to oppose it.

The struggle against the enactment of the campus stabilization law is being violently spread among the masses of all walks of life throughout the country.

Utterly startled at this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring could not help but suddenly withhold the hasty fabrication of the campus stabilization law in order to pacify our people's struggle, and pretended that it withheld the enactment in order to hear various opinions. However, our people know well that Chon Tu-hwan's measure does not mean that he has withdrawn his intention to enact the campus stabilization law and abandoned his intention to suppress the people, but that his measure is simply a trick of ridiculing the people.

As a matter of fact, Chon Tu-hwan's decision to withhold the enactment of the campus stabilization law was aimed at brutally suppressing the students after saving himself from an emergency and recovering his breath. This is clear in the facts that after the expanded party-government conference Chon Tu-hwan again confirmed the so-called necessity, justness, and validity of the campus stabilization law and that No Tae-u babbled that Chon Tu-hwan's measures does not mean the withdrawal or change of the policy to enact the campus stabilization law.

Any time when a favorable situation arises, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will attempt to enact the campus stabilization law. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must incompletely withdraw the attempt to enact the campus stabilization law, instead of clinging to the trick of withholding the enactment of the campus stabilization law and other tricks. It also must not suppress the students' circle activities and their struggle for democratization; immediately stop the suppression of the righteous struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification by the patriotic students and democratic forces; and unconditionally release all imprisoned students. Our students, parents, and people of all walks of life must continuously fight for the complete withdrawal of the attempt to enact the campus stabilization law and for the realization of the democratization of campuses and the society.

CSO: 4110/240

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON STUDENTS DETAINED IN SOUTH

Seoul University Students

SK220446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique bent on forestalling the anti-"government" struggle of students placed under detention Mun Chong-won and 22 students of Seoul University through a "summary trial" on August 19, according to a radio report from Seoul

10 Students from Various Universities

SK230521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique placed under detention ten students of Yonse University, University of Foreign Studies, Kyonghui University and Seoul Municipal College on August 21 on charges of involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration by invoking the "Law on assembly and demonstration", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique expelled or disciplined on the 20th 996 students at Songgyungwan University, 760 at Kyonghui University, 242 at Kungmin University and 200 at the University of Foreign Studies under the stereotyped pretext of "poor school records during the first semester".

Earlier, they disciplined a large number of students of Seoul University and Chonnam University in Kwangju.

Suppression, Detention Condemned

SK250905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on August 21 placed under detention over 10 people including Mun Chae-hun, a student of Songgyungwan University who had participated in an anti-"government" demonstration, through fascist "summary trials", according to a South Korean newspaper report.

The military hooligans decided to inflict the suspension of attendance for an indefinite period upon 7 students including No Kwang-ho of Sogang University who were detained after participating in the occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul.

On August 21 the fascist clique walked to the police Choe Ok-cha, the publisher of MINJU CHONGCHI NO 1, for questioning. That day the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique walked to the police two persons including Yi Pu-yong, chairman of the People's Life Committee of the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification who was leaving for Taegu to meet political prisoners behind the bars.

CSO: 4100/704

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DENUNCIATION OF 'CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW'

Student Demonstrations

SK230557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean newspaper TONGA ILBO August 20 reported about the anti—"government" demonstration of students in Seoul on August 19.

According to it, over 300 students including chairmen of the measure committees for checking the suppression of the People's Movement for Democracy of Seoul, Yongse, Ehwa Women's, Songgyungwan and Tongguk universities held the fourth meeting demanding an "immediate withdrawal of 'the campus stabilisation law'" at the entrance of the Central Library of Seoul University under the sponsorship of the "General Federation of Students".

At the meeting the students reportedly defined the "campus stabilisation law" as "a resistance against the proper course of history" in their printed materials titled "Declaration of the Struggle for Checking the Campus Stabilisation Law With Death" and "resolved to forestall the law with death through a joint struggle of the opposition parties and democratic youth organisations."

That day over 500 students of Sogang University held an inaugural meeting of the measure committee to check the suppression of the campus at the students hall on the campus and read out a declaration demanding "a stop to suppression of the campus", "withdrawal of the campus stabilisation law", "release of the arrested students" and so forth and staged a demonstration.

On the same day students of Chungang and Kyonghui universities, the University for Foreign Studies and Kwangun University struggled against the moves to enact the "campus stabilisation law".

Academic Figures' Denunciation

SK250852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Presidents and professors of various universities in Pyongyang in their recent press statements bitterly denounced the scheme of the South Korean puppet clique to enact the fascist "campus stabilisation law".

Choe Kum-sun, president of the Kim Hyong-chik University of education, pointed out that the South Korean puppets intensified suppression of the campus, while making haste with the fabrication of the evil law. This is a vicious act to keep the South Korean students and people in chain to the colonial fascist dictatorship and bar them from living in a new unified society, independent and democratic.

Kim Kyong-wan, president of Kim Chaek University of Technology, noted that the "campus stabilisation bill" is a rare evil bill for negating and obliterating the educational work of bringing up the future generations of the nation and is, in actuality, a step to close campuses on an overall scale.

Pak Kye-won, president of Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies, said that by enacting the "campus stabilisation law", a fascist law, at any cost, in spite of the strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad, the South Korean puppets viciously seek to save the present colonial military fascist rule from a crisis and gratify their dirty desire for long-term office.

Choe Chae-hyon, president of Pyongyang University of Cinematics, branded the Chon Tu-hwan group's scheme to enact the "campus stabilisation law" as an intolerable criminal act to mercilessly trample underfoot the inviolable rights of the students to study justice and truth and strongly called for an immediate stop to the scheme.

Pak Pong-chun, president of Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering, Nam Sun-hui, president of Pyongyang Teachers Training College, Choe Won-su, president of Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, Kim Suk-chong, president of University of Light Industry, Kim Yong-yol, president of Pyongyang University of Railways, Pang Son-yong, president of Pyongyang Music and Dance University, Kim Tong-sop, president of University of Commerce, and academician, Dr and Prof Pak Si-hyong and professors Sim Ku-hyon and Yi Chae-to of Kim Il-song University published press statements denouncing the South Korean puppets' scheme to enact the "campus stabilisation law".

CSO: 4100/704

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN SUPPORT OF DPRK'S OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

Soviet Paper Supports Cohosting

SK230745 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Soviet paper SOVETSKIY SPORT on August 16 carried an article by master of sports N. Kocherova supporting the press statement of Vice-Premier of the DPRK Administration Council Chong Chun-ki on the 24th Olympiad.

Noting that Korea has excellent sports conditions, she hoped the International Olympic Committee will comprehensively study the proposal of the DPRK on holding the 1988 Olympic Games in Pyongyang and Seoul and adopt an affirmative decision.

Om Prakash Mantri, general secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, in his letter sent to the president of the International Olympic Committee on August 2, noted that the decision to hold the 24th Olympiad in Seoul would divide the international Olympic movement and encourage the scheme to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

He held that the proposal on holding the 24th Olympiad in the North and the South of Korea to make sportsmen of all countries including socialist countries participate in the Olympiad should be accepted.

Randriamantena, director of the CARREFOUR newspaper office of Madagascar, in his press statement issued on August 10 noted that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on co-hosting the Olympiad is a most reasonable one for preventing the division of the Olympic movement and soundly developing it and called upon press and sports figures of all countries of the world to respond to it and actively cooperative for its realisation.

Various Groups, Papers Support

SK231027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association issued a statement on August 8 in support of the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the 24th Olympics by the North and the South.

The statement stressed that the proposal will dispel distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South and favorably influence the atmosphere of dialogue such as North-South Red Cross talks, economic talks and parliamentary talks.

The Luxemburg-DPRK Friendship Association in its August 9 statement said that to hold the Olympic Games in South Korea where there are outside forces means to press for the permanent division of Korea.

Those who love world peace and value the Olympic movement, the statement urged, should fully support the fair and aboveboard proposal put forward by the DPRK.

The Swiss paper POCH ZEITUNG August 7 stressed that the United States and the South Korean authorities are trying to hold the 1988 Olympiad only in Seoul in a bid to raise their "position", keep Korea divided permanently and justify the U.S. Forces' prolonged presence in South Korea. Their scheme to hold the Olympiad only in Seoul should be checked for the interests of its movement, the paper declared.

The Kuwaiti paper KUWAIT TIMES July 31, the CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY August 10 and the Tunisian paper LES ANNONCES August 12 stressed that the DPRK's proposal is a most reasonable one for saving the Olympic movement from the crisis.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TALK URGES MASSES TO STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENT REUNIFICATION

SK240344 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
1000 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Talk by station commentator Yun Chong-won from the "Hour for Workers and Peasants" program: "Why Should We Achieve Reunification Independently?"]

[Text] How are you, listeners? Our country should be reunified independently at any cost. This stern requirement is clearly indicated in the 4 July North-South joint statement. Now, why should our country be reunified and independently without the interference of foreign forces? It is because the question of national reunification is a domestic affair which should be resolved by our nation itself as the master of the country.

As we know, the question of our country's reunification is the question of again linking the divided land and the severed nation because of foreign forces, and therefore it is our own internal affair.

Such domestic affairs of the nation cannot be resolved by any foreign forces. When the question of national reunification is entrusted to foreign forces, we cannot expect to resolve today's situation in conformity with our will and demands. Any other nation or country cannot take the place of the wisdom and strength of our masses in the North and South.

Furthermore, it is a principle for a nation to resolve its own problems by itself. It is foolish if a nation or a country wants to achieve its independence or sovereignty relying on others. This is a road of national ruin which has been proven by history. Therefore, our national reunification should be achieved by our nation independently.

The independent reunification of our country accords with the principle of self-determination of peoples. Nations, small or large, are all equal. They have the sacred and lofty rights to shape their own destinies. In other words, they have the rights to resolve their own problems in conformity with their own will and demands. Therefore, for our nation to resolve its reunification independently in conformity with its will and demands constitutes the exercise of its sacred rights.

Interference by foreign forces in the question of the Korean peninsula constitutes an infringement on our sacred national rights and therefore should not be tolerated. Anyway, our national reunification should be achieved independently without fail.

However, today, the foreign and domestic enemies are hindering our national reunification. They are precisely the U.S. forces occupying this land illegally and the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The U.S. forces in South Korea are the ring-leaders hindering our independent reunification cause. They have occupied this land for 40 years in a bid to use it as a military base for their maneuvers for aggression against the Far East.

The United States has fabricated such a pro-U.S. treacherous regime as the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime in a bid to firmly grasp and dominate South Korea as its colony, military base, and land of capital investment. At the same time, it has inspired the Chon Tu-hwan ring into fascism, division, and war.

The situation on the Korean peninsula today has become more intense than ever before, and the danger of a nuclear war is increasing there with each passing day. This is because the U.S. imperialists have not only deployed in this land all kinds of lethal weapons, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons, but has also staged in succession such a large-scale military exercise as the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

Thus, the U.S. forces in South Korea are hindering our national reunification cause. The U.S. forces in South Korea are like the Japanese Imperial Army, which occupied Manchuria in the past.

Therefore, in order to achieve the independent reunification of our country we should drive the U.S. forces out of South Korea. This is one of the reasons why our masses have struggled to withdraw the U.S. forces from South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Another factor hindering our independent reunification is the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique. While loudly talking about the need for national reunification in accordance with the principles of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique has, in fact, opposed the independent reunification of the country. This can be proven by the fact alone that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has begged for the permanent stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea, babbling that the U.S. forces in South Korea are not foreign forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has babbled that the U.S. forces in South Korea are friendly military forces which have been stationed in this land in accordance with the so-called South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty. However, the so-called South Korea-U.S. mutual defense treaty is an illegal treaty for aggression which was fabricated together with the treacherous Syngman Rhee ring in a bid to implement U.S. policy for aggression. Therefore, this treaty is not only a treaty running counter to the will and demands of our masses, but is also a treaty to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. forces in South Korea are, for all intents and purposes, the military forces of aggression and foreign forces hindering our country's reunification.

Therefore, in order to achieve the independent reunification of our country at the earliest possible date, our masses should vigorously wage a struggle not only to drive out the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, but also to eliminate the antireunification forces in the country. Thank you.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM CHONG-IL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SUCCESSION ANALYZED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 145-146, 152-158

[Article by Yi Chong-su, Professor of the Unification Research Center:
"Structural Characteristics of the Kim Chong-il Establishment and Conflicts"]

[Excerpts] According to recent reports, Kim Chong-il has become "the head of the party and the state." In short, it means that he has become the boss of the party and the state. Now it seems that Kim Chong-il has taken control of the communist establishment of North Korea. Kim Il-song, meanwhile, took off his work clothes (people's dress) on 2 July 1984 and has since been appearing in public with neat western clothes. He withdrew from "active duty" to a symbolic position at which he has been receiving high ranking visitors, it seems. It is just a matter of time, it is supposed, when Kim Chong-il takes over "the head of the state" and "the secretary-general of the party" position. It is supposed there will be some changes to that effect by the time the Seventh Congress of the party is convened.

Kim Chong-il took the second highest position 4 years after the Sixth Congress of the party, which was held in October 1980 and in which he was promoted to the fourth rank of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the third rank of the Military Committee, and the second rank of the Secretariat Bureau--especially after Kim Il and O Paek-ryong died. Such changes in the rank of power and in "the head of the party and the state" have been in agreement with each other in terms of time, too. However, it took a long time till the succession establishment became official. As widely known, it was at the seventh session of the Fifth Plenum of the Central Committee of the party, which was held in September 1973, that Kim Chong-il officially became Kim Il-song's successor. Kim Chong-il was appointed the party secretary in charge of organization and propaganda, and, proposed by Ch'oe Yong-kon and Kim Il, it was decided that Kim Chong-il be the successor to Kim Il-song. Thus, the Kim Chong-il establishment--since it was built in a long period of time--has its own structural and functional characteristics. This article is designed to review, from the viewpoint cited above, those characteristics and the conflicts that may be caused because of them.

In this article, the author will review how the Kim Chong-il establishment for succession was built during the 10-odd years from 1973 to 1984, the method with which the establishment was maintained, and the characteristics of the establishment shown in the method; and he will thereby enunciate the significance of the North-South relations. In dealing with these issues,

points aimed at will be the following: how the Kim Chong-il succession establishment is being justified and legitimized, and, in that connection, aspects of the conflicts in the Kim Chong-il succession establishment.

Party-Military Relations in North Korea and the Influence of the Military Circles

Chapter 7 entitled "The Party Organization in the Korean People's Forces [KPF]" of "the Workers Party Convention" of North Korea clearly defines "the people's forces" as "revolutionary armed forces of the workers party which succeeded the honorable revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle." And "the party committee of the KPF shall directly be attached to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], shall carry out its work under the guidance of the Central Committee, and shall submit reports regularly to the Central Committee regarding its work." Furthermore, "the General Political Bureau of the KPF and the political organizations attached to it shall be an executive mechanism of the party committees concerned and as such shall organize and carry out the party's work."

In short, the military circles of North Korea are a force of the party. Such a characteristic of the party-military relations represents a phenomenon common to all the communist countries. It seems that North Korea imitated the military system of the Soviet Union. Such peculiar relations between the party and the military circles are due to the fact that strong military forces are necessary for the party to carry on the communist revolution intensely.

However, unique in the case of North Korea is the fact that the military circles are inseparably related to the establishment of the unique ideological system of Kim Il-song; and that is a basic factor that transforms the military circles from the party's force into Kim Il-song's personal force. The military circles which were made strong in close connection with Kim Il-song must play a role of the force designed to justify again Kim Chong-il's succession establishment. Therefore, the military circles have the following characteristics:

First of all, relations between the succession establishment and the military circles manifested themselves in the Sixth Congress of the party. Namely, 9 out of 34 members of the Political Bureau who were elected in the Sixth Congress of the party were military personnel--26 percent of the total number of its members. The percentage was 18 at the Fifth Congress (Ch'oe Hyon, O Chin-u, and Han Ik-su--three in all); so the increase in the percentage is great. Furthermore, 6 of those military personnel members are full members of the Political Bureau; and five (O Chin-u, Ch'oe Hyon (deceased), O Paek-ryong (deceased), Chon Mun-sop, and O Kuk-ryol) of the 15 nuclear members--in terms of the rank--are military personnel. Thus, the military circles came to have strong voices. Furthermore, 5 of the graduates of the Man'gyongdae Revolutionary Institute became members of the 16 member Military Committee of the party--an advancement of the second generation: they were: O Kuk-ryol, deputy chief of staff, Kim Kwang-hwan, chief of

staff, Kim Ik-ch'ol, commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces, Ch'oe Sang-uk (Lt. Gen.), and Yi Pong-won (Lt. Gen.). In addition to these military personnel, the following important military personnel are following Kim Chong-il: Paek Hak-rim, deputy minister of the People's Armed Forces Ministry, Kim Nam-tu, head of the Military Department of the party secretariat, and Yun Ch'i-ho, deputy director of the General Political Bureau. And, as for those in the line of command, Kim Chong-il has O Chin-u, Minister of the People's Armed Forces, as his guardian under him. He then placed his faithful servants in the major command system of the military forces, including the chief-of-staff, including O Kuk-ryol. Thus we can say that Kim Chong-il has built his influence base in the military circles.

The current schemes designed to promote loyalty to Kim Chong-il within the military circles of North Korea through various propaganda media for the purpose of creating public opinion that supports Kim Chong-il are as follows:

NODONG SINMUN editorial dated 13 July 1981 emphatically stated that the military forces "should become the Korean People's Forces that would successfully carry out the traditional loyalty toward the party and the leader." NODONG SINMUN article dated 23 April 1982 launched a movement urging the military forces to "become the Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's." It is based on the fact that in the late 1920's, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su supported Kim Il-song who was younger than they. It urged the veteran leaders of the military circles to render loyalty toward Kim Il-song.

Accompanied by O Chin-u, O Kuk-ryol, Paek Hak-rim, Kim Kang-hwan, and Kim Tu-nam, Kim Chong-il accompanied Kim Il-song in attending the following functions: "a conference of various level instructors of the people's forces" held in October 1982; "a convention of artillerymen of the people's forces" held in November 1982; and "the 8th propaganda and agitation convention of the people's forces" and "a visit to the Kim Tong-yong army unit" which were held in April 1983. Kim Chong-il thus carved his image even in the lower command system of the military forces. And, through the so-called "three line reporting mechanism"--the Military Guidance Department, Political Security Department, and Three Revolutions Teams--Kim Chong-il is controlling the military forces and urging them to call him even "the great leader" and "the supreme commander" in order to form Kim Chong-il's position within the military circles at the level identical with that of Kim Il-song.

Facts about the idolization of Kim Chong-il in the military forces are as follows: "We take our oath that we will be loyal to the great Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il till the last minute of our life" (first clause of "the loyalty oath" of the people's forces); and "the Research Office of Kim Chong-il's Ideology and Theories," which is established side by side with the so-called "Kim Il-song Revolutionary Ideology Research Office" which is established at every military unit higher than the division level.

On 13 April 1985, there was a mass promotion of nuclear personnel of the military circles; and that showed ever more clearly than before the close

collusion between the Kim Chong-il succession establishment and the military forces. On that day, Kim Il-song issued a "Central People's Committee Decree" to the effect that O Chin-u be promoted from the rank of general to that of vice marshal, and that eight colonels, including O Kuk-ryol, Paek Hak-rim, Kim Tu-nam, Yi Ul-sol, Chu To-il, Kim Pong-yul, Kim Kwang-chin, and Yi Tu-ik, be promoted to the rank of general. Such a solicitude and promotion for the military circles were an unprecedented event. Furthermore, it can be said that such an event was of important significance in that it came simultaneously with North Korea's propaganda that Kim Chong-il was promoted to "the highest position of the party and the state."

Emergence of Technical Bureaucrats

In the 1970's when technical bureaucrats gradually began to emerge in the highest quarters of the party. That was attested by the fact that the department-head level personnel of the party were replaced by professional men. In particular, Yi Chong-ok's assumption of the office of premier was a proof strongly supporting the emergence of technical bureaucrats. Yi Chong-ok was formerly Minister of Light Industry and Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Among the 19 full members of the Political Bureau set up at the Sixth Congress held in 1980, technical bureaucrats were the following 6 persons: Yi Chong-ok, Kim Hwan, Yon Hyong-muk, Kye Ung-t'ae, Kang Song-san, and Kim Yong-nam. The seventh session of the Sixth Plenum of the party, which was held on 15 June 1983, appointed An Sung-hak and Ch'ae Hui-chong--two economic specialists--members of the Secretariat Bureau, a guidance department of the party. An Sung-hak became a candidate member of the Political Bureau and Chairman of the Budget Assessment Committee of the Supreme People's Council at the eighth session of the Sixth Plenum which was held 6 months before that; and Ch'ae Hui-chong became Chairman of the Committee on Account Settlement of the Supreme People's Council. At the 10th session of the Sixth Plenum held on 4-10 December 1984, Pak Nam-ki, Vice Chairman of the Light Industry Committee, was promoted to member of the Secretariat Bureau of the party. Thus, at present, among the 10 to 11 secretaries in the Secretariat Bureau of the party, there are as many as 6 economic specialists, who are as follows: Yon Hyon-muk, Hyon Mu-kwang, So Kwan-hui, Ch'ae Hui-chong, An Sung-hak, and Pak Nam-ki.

Meanwhile, changes in the members of the Political Bureau of the party may be indicative of the weight of technocrats in North Korea. Among the 19 members made public at the Sixth Congress of the party, as of the present, the following 3 persons have been demoted: Ch'oe Hyon (died in April 1982), Kye Ung-t'ae (demoted to candidate member in October 1981), and Kim Chung-rin (confirmed as candidate member at the time when he visited the embassy of the Soviet Union on a condolence call in connection with the death of Andropov in February 1984). As for those who were promoted, Ch'oe Hak-rim and So Yun-sok, who were candidate members of the Political Bureau, were promoted to full members of the Political Bureau at the sixth session of the Sixth Plenum of the party which was held in December 1982; and Ho Tam was promoted to a full member of the Political Bureau at the eighth session of the Sixth Plenum of the party held in December 1983.

There are characteristics common to cases of those who were promoted to full members of the Political Bureau and the case of Song-san. Namely, they are technocrats who are strongly party-oriented; and all of them are men of a latter generation who are at the prime of life.

Personnel changes in candidate members of the Political Bureau conspicuously show a mass promotion of technocrats who are strongly party-oriented. Namely, conspicuous is the demotion of the aged stratum, including Yun Ki-pok, Ch'oe Chae-u, and Kim Ch'ol-man, whereas those party member technocrats who were members of the State Planning Committee of the Administrative Council, including the An Sung-hak and Kim Pok-sin, took the place of those demoted. Such a phenomenon as this is increasingly seen in the reorganization within the government organizations; and conspicuously appearing are the trends that business works are being assigned to professionals whenever it is possible.

Reinforcement of Control Mechanism and the Kim Chong-il Establishment

As mentioned above, North Korea in the first half of the 1970's, in which the Kim Chong-il establishment took effect, had internal conflicts in terms of political and social affairs; thus a systematic control mechanism was strengthened. Namely, a typical case of that was the establishment of "National Political Security Ministry." It was newly organized in May 1973: it was nothing but an independent agency which took over the function of political control of the Ministry of Public Security. That agency primarily played the role of removing those personages who were obstructing the building of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment. Most of those who were purged after 1973 were those removed by this agency.

The "National Inspection Committee" which was established in January 1975 and "the Socialist Legal Life Guidance Committee" which was established in December 1977 were similar agencies. At the first session of the Sixth Conference of the Supreme People's Council which was held on 15 December 1977, Kim Il-song asserted that "socialist legal guidance should be stepped up among the guiding functionaries of the state economic organizations in order to eliminate bureaucracy." He emphasized that "the foundation of socialist legal life is represented by law and regulations.... Guiding functionaries of the state economic organizations must carry out all their works in conformity with requirements of the law and regulations and thereby must become models for the masses in keeping law and orders of the state and abiding by the norms of socialist life."

"The Socialist Legal Life Guidance Committee" is charged, by means of a legal control, with seeing to it that those officials in charge of the state economic guidance will not abuse their authority, and with creating in the society a revolutionary atmosphere of abiding laws. Kim Il-song enunciated that "all the guiding functionaries of the state economic organizations must be under constant supervision so that they may keep law and order, and that stern punishment must be inflicted under the law upon those functionaries who violate laws, practice bureaucracy, and infringe upon the people's interest."

Such enunciations as these of Kim Il-song are indicative of the facts that in 1977, officials of the party and the government in North Korea had a lot of grievances against the Kim Il-song clique and did not respond positively to its policies.

Mobilization Formula of the Succession Establishment

Mobilization is needed in the communist establishment to effect social integration. It makes every individual take part in the organization; it provides motives for activities; and it manifests the dynamic entity of the establishment.

In North Korea, emphasis has so far been placed more on personnel mobilization than on material mobilization. Personnel mobilization in North Korea is the mobilization of labor power; and it manifests itself as labor competition. As is generally known, in the case of Kim Il-song, it was symbolized as "the Ch'ollima movement," whereas in the case of Kim Chong-il, it was symbolized as an increase in the speed of "the Ch'ollima."

The eighth session of the Fifth Plenum of the party, which was held from 11 to 13 February 1974, discussed an agenda item entitled "Regarding the general mobilization of all forces for the works of socialist construction." On that occasion, a new militant slogan came up in North Korea. Namely, "the speed battle is the most revolutionary combat organization formula for socialist construction"; and "the speed battle is a movement launched by those who are staunchly armed with the leader's ideology and who are thus heartily loyal to the leader; and it is a work formula of loyalty." Thus "the speed battle" became a stress point of mobilization slogans. However, changes in slogans in which Kim Chong-il took part and which were made after that are indicative of the fact that the method of labor mobilization is backed up by more combat-oriented concepts along with the concept of "speed battle."

Typical of such concepts is "the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions," which came up for the first time at a rally of workers of the Komdok Mine, South Hamgyong Province, which was held to implement the decisions made at the 11th session of the Fifth Plenum of the party held in November 1975. North Korea defined the movement as "a grand revolutionary movement designed to thoroughly reform ideology, technology, and culture in conformity with the requirements of Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, to occupy ahead of schedule the ideological and material fortresses of communism, and to model the whole society after Kim Il-song's ideology."

Meanwhile, "the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions" may have been derived from a changed form of the title of "the Ch'ollima work team" which was awarded to those work teams which became models for others in "the Ch'ollima movement." While the Ch'ollima movement may be called a labor competition among work teams, "the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions" is to be called a competition among the work sites. Such a change in the competition unit in the movement for labor mobilization is motivated from a plan to constantly speed up the increase in the labor of the people.

Since September 1979, North Korea has been launching "a movement for following the models of unsung heroes." To take an example of how it started, a research worker, named Paek Sol-hui, of an agricultural research institute in North Korea became a model for implementing the party policy unconditionally and absolutely despite receiving no assistance from the party. Thus he was recognized as an "unsung hero," as the story goes. After that, the party cells and the three-revolutions teams became models of unsung heroes; and all workers were urged to work enthusiastically as these heroes did.

In July 1982, "a movement to create a speed of the 1980's" was launched. This movement was initiated primarily by the workers of the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works. It is said that it has been launched actively under the leadership of Kim Chong-il. This movement, combining the former "Ch'ollima movement" and "the speed battle," is designed to achieve the work results at the highest level and thereby attain economic targets, such as "the 4 grand works of remaking nature" and "the 10 major prospective targets."

In a nutshell, North Korea made the best of mobilizations to build up the Kim Chong-il succession establishment in firmly maintaining achievements through economic construction and in controlling the consciousness of the people so that they may not have political and social grievances. In particular, after Kim Chong-il's emergence, the mobilization formula employed more militant slogans, including "the speed battle," to secure labor power.

Conflicts in the Succession Establishment of North Korea

As for the conflicts in the Kim Chong-il succession establishment, we can first of all cite the conflicts between the party and military forces. As mentioned above, the party and the military forces were stuck fast to each other from the early period of communication in North Korea. Thus, their relationship was referred to as that in which "the military forces are controlled by the party" and even called the forces of revolution. In this context, the party and military forces may be regarded as one in terms of conformity between the objectives and methods of revolution.

However, the first thing that should have been considered in connection with the performance of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment was to secure its legitimacy. In recruiting elites, too, the revolutionary and professional entities are to be taken into consideration. Furthermore, in the direction of policies, too, realistic problems are to be considered from the practical point of view; thus there is a great possibility that conflicts are to be effected against revolutionary entities. Meanwhile, there are some reasons for an analysis, from the above angle, of the relationship between the party and military forces within the Kim Chong-il succession establishment.

First of all, the policy disputes launched in 1967 between the military circles and economic specialists are indicative of where the problems lie. Namely, at that time, Ch'oe Hyon and O Chin-u, putting emphasis on Kim Il-song's four great military policies, emphatically asserted that the military strength be increased irrespective of the economic conditions

of North Korea or the living conditions of the people there. However, economic specialists, including Yi Hyo-sun and Pak Kum-ch'ol, contended that the light industry, that is designed to improve the popular livelihood, rather than the heavy industry, that is designed to increase military strength at the expense of realistic and economic hardships, be emphasized and nurtured. Such policy disputes between the party and military forces as well as between the party and bureaucrats are possible under the current Kim Chong-il succession establishment. We may easily see that possibility in the press reports about recent domestic trends in North Korea, including the secret strife between the ideology school and the practicalist school and the confrontation between the hard-liners and moderate groups. The Aung [phonetic] Mountain incident was a game played by the military circles supported by the Kim Chong-il succession establishment; and it seems that movements in the North-South dialogue today reflect the views of practicalists or technocrats. In particular, we can easily understand the press reports about the opposition put up by the military circles or the ideology school regarding the recently held North-South dialogue. This year, the North Koreans have utilized the change from "the political talks" ["political" written in Chinese characters] to "the political talks" ["political" written in Han'gul] as a change of pace: that practice may be regarded as an act that has been caused by the equilibrium between the military circles and technocrats. It is thus inferred that "the North-South parliamentary talks" were proposed around the time when the promotion came in the military forces.

From now on, as long as the reinforcement of professional officials continues in the Political Bureau and the Secretariat Bureau, a keen confrontation between the military circles and the government officials is expected to continue while North Korea deals with the problems with which it is confronted. The characteristics of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment will be shown in those ways in which such conflicts within the party are to be settled.

Secondly, there are conflicts between the three-revolutions teams and the military forces. As is generally known, the three-revolutions teams have emerged as a new force in the power structure of North Korea. One can imagine that a change will come in the power structure of North Korea when such a new power base comes about. As of today, a total of 41,600-odd persons have been dispatched there and more than 11,600 persons have been affiliated into the party. Thus we can easily imagine how these men are forming a force.

In view of the organizational characteristics shown in North Korea in the conformity between the party and military forces, the importance of the three-revolutions teams is seen in the propositions that the emergence of a political organization that is called the three-revolutions teams and new changes caused by that are inevitably bringing about changes in politics in North Korea, and that that will greatly affect the military organization in the light of the conformity between the party and military forces. Originally, the three-revolutions teams are basically characterized as economic; but their background in fact shows a strong political aspect. This statement is based on the facts that the ideological reforms are given

priority there, and that they themselves are citing the strengthening of party organizations as an important achievement. Needless to say, an emphasis on such achievements represents an estimation made on the basis of the formation and strengthening of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment.

It is noteworthy at this juncture that, parting from the past militaristic traditions that the party and the military forces were absolutely one both in terms of personnel and in terms of organization, the young strata and the military circles will be separated from each other in terms of power. Furthermore, not only such a division of power but also a confrontation may come about between the two organizations--the military circles and members of the three-revolutions teams. If a division comes about between the cadre officers and the young strata, aged officers will be centered around the military forces; while the young strata--a generation which does not have any war experience--will stick fast to technocrats. Thus, for the first time in North Korea, there will be a power division between the party and the military forces because of the force of the three-revolutions teams of the party; and thereby there will be a phenomenon of division between the party and the military forces. Thus the problem of the characteristics that the military forces and the three-revolutions teams cannot always keep conformity with each other will pose problems of power or of organization. In particular, that is a problem that may be easily expected in the process of loyalty competition toward Kim Chong-il.

The above review is designed to explore the raison d'etre of the current Kim Chong-il succession establishment in terms of its characteristics and management of the establishment. Explanations are made regarding the tripartite relationship among the three-revolutions teams, military forces, and the party, which sustains the Kim Chong-il establishment.

The Kim Chong-il succession establishment is not a system builder but a system manager. Therefore, the service for "the state" is given priority to conform to the society's demands. It is designed to secure achievements and authority as a ruler on the basis of the service.

Thus the party officials exercise influence in the process of establishing legitimacy of the establishment, while on the other hand, the three-revolutions teams, which are charged with settling realistic problems, will also exercise influence. In the light of such a situation in relation to the legitimization of the Kim Chong-il succession establishment, we can see a great possibility of causing friction and conflict between the existing relationship between the party and military forces and the revolution-oriented causes and the methods of revolution which developed on the basis of that relationship. We can easily foresee this in view of the conflicts, in the PRC, between the "reds" and "experts" and between the ideology school and the pragmatic school, and of the experience within North Korea in 1967.

In particular, in the light of the characteristics of the establishment in which exclusivism has become an organic element of the establishment due to the strong revolutionary line and "the chuche ideology" of the Kim Il-song establishment, conflicts and tensions may increase when the succession

establishment is faced with the necessity of practicing moderate pragmatism to solve imminent problems. That also is related to the issue of whether or not the North-South relations will be maintained through dialogues. We can say that the North-South relations are currently maintained through dialogues because the views and thoughts of professional officials, who are being promoted in great numbers in the dimension of the current power structure, are reflected in the dialogues.

Problems that may arise from now on are as follows: the problem of how the ideology school in the party would understand realities; and what official attitude the party would take when the succession establishment has been stabilized.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

VIOLENCE AGAINST PRISONERS IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--It has been exposed that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique committed a shocking crime in a jail in Taegu on July 31 by perpetrating a collective violence against the political prisoners, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. That day 19 political prisoners reportedly protested the inhuman persecution of them. The Chon Tu-hwan clique of butchers let loose more than 100 guards in an indiscriminate and sanguinary assault upon them, injuring some of them. In this connection, a spokesman of a South Korean opposition party told REUTER on August 21 that the circumstantial evidence showed guards "indiscriminately beat and kicked the prisoners of conscience, injuring some of them, after confining them in a basement." An opposition "member of the National Assembly" surnamed Kang accused the puppet government of barring his party's special investigation team from meeting with political prisoners to cover up this incident. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 23 Aug 85 SK]

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FORMED IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The Committee for the Promotion of the Reinstatement of the Illegally Dismissed Women Workers of the Songdo Fibre embracing 27 women's organisations of South Korea was formed in Seoul, according to a report. The committee elected Yi U-chong and Pak Nam-hui its chairmen at the inaugural meeting some time ago and published a statement. The statement denounced the outrages of the Songdo Fibre Company in Kuro District, Seoul, which let loose ruffians to assault women workers when they held a meeting in protest against hard toil and low wages and dismissed 10 odd workers on charges of attending a function. Pointing out that this action of the company side was not a mere labor-capital issue but "a violation of the human rights of the female workers", the statement demanded an immediate reinstatement of the dismissed workers and recognition of the independent trade union. It called for an extensive movement of boycotting products of the Songdo Fibre Company. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 25 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/704

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROSECUTION OF USIA-SEIZURE STUDENTS DETAILED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] (Charge) Background of defendant Ham Un-kyong: Senior, physics major at Seoul National University. Worked as a member of the editorial staff from March to October 1982 for the campus publication, "The Editor's Room of the Scientific Generation." Attended fortnightly seminars from March 1983 to August 1984 as a member of the "Scientific Research Society." Through such indoctrination sessions, he came out convinced that the Korean people were presently being exploited economically and socially and that the Korean government was a dictatorship which was subservient to the United States. He came to hold the view that a people's democracy would be possible only through systematic struggles by the students. On 4 February 1985, he was sentenced to 10 days of detention by the south branch court of the Seoul District Court for his participation in a demonstration of more than 100 students concerning a democratic general election held at the Tangsan Railroad station in Yong-dungpo District on 2 February 1985. He either organized or participated in the street demonstrations seven times. On 7 May, he organized the "Struggle Committee for the People's Democracy, National Independence, and Unification" and assumed its chairmanship. Under it, he set up a "special committee for the punishment of the main culprit in the Kwangju massacre," a "special committee to carry on the popular resistance of Kwangju," and a "committee to investigate the truth about the Kwangju massacre." Thus he gave himself the role of the leader of the student struggle.

(Criminal Facts) Charges to the remaining defendants are committed.

1. Through anti-government rallies in their schools or printed materials which provided distorted and exaggerated accounts of the Kwanju incident, the defendants mistakenly believed that the Kwangju incident, which began on 18 May 1980 and ended on the 27th of the same month, was a case of brutal oppression of the people of Kwangju, who demanded democratic reforms by the troops under martial law command, and that the incident was touched off solely because of the United States' approval of the dispatching of the suppression force. They erroneously believed that the present government which put down the uprising should have removed itself from power by taking responsibility for the incident; nevertheless, they believe, it continues to hold power with the continuous support of the United States. The defendant, Ham Un-kyong, thought that the present government, which has lost its rationale for continued

existence, would remove itself from power if the students could weaken U.S. support or make the U.S. withdraw its support for the present government by putting the United States in a difficult position internationally. To this end, he considered demanding a public apology from the United States for having approved the troop dispatch at the time of the suppression of the Kwangju uprising by taking over key offices which represent the United States in Korea and thus attracting interest within and without. Further, he envisioned that the most effective way to conduct the struggle would be to compel the United States to withdraw its support from the present regime. He also thought that it could be an opportunity to awaken the various opposition groups as well as the people in the city and link them up with the students in the struggle against the government.

Around 8 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, following the third meeting of the National Student Federation (NSF) which was held at Yonsei University on 14 May 1985, Ham Un-kyong revealed his aforementioned plans to defendant Yi Chung-hun, the unindicted Pak Sun-won (still at large), chairman of the "Kwangju Struggle Committee" of the Yonsei University, and defendant Ko Chin-hwa (still at large), chairman of the "Sammin Struggle Committee" of the Sung Kyun Kwan University, on the lawn behind the Student Hall of the Yonsei University and proposed to "seize the United States Information Service (USIS), to which the students from the four universities - Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, and Sung Kyun Kwan have easy access. They set out to recruit students in their respective schools who will join in the takeover. On the 17th of the same month, around 9 o'clock in the evening, at the Student Hall of Korea University, as working level representatives, defendants Hong Sung-yong, Sin Chung-kun, Ku Cha-chun and Pak Chung-ha held a meeting and checked out the level of security and the location map of the USIS, which had been prepared by Hong Sung-yong on the basis of his field investigation of the building. They decided to demand a meeting with the American Ambassador to Korea and a press conference with reporters from both within and without during the seizure. Around 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the 18th of the same month, the defendants Ham Un-kyong, Hong Sung-yong, Yi Chung-hun, Sin Chung-hun, Pak Chung-ha, Ku Cha-chun, the unindicted Pak Sun-won, and Ko Chin-hwa held a meeting at the student association office of Sung Kyun Kwan University to check the level of building security and the general conditions inside on the basis of the information gathered by Hong Sung-yong. On the optimum number of participants to burst in to the building, they agreed to have anywhere between 15 and 20 from each participating university. Around 9 o'clock in the evening on the 19th of the same month, defendants Ham Un-kyong, Yi Chung-hun, Hong Sung-yong, Sin Chung-hun, Pak Chung-ha, Ku Cha-chun, No Kwang-ho, unindicted Pak Sun-won, and Ko Chin-hwa, held a meeting at the student association office of Korea University. The aforementioned Pak Sun-won and Ko Chin-hwa did not directly join the break-in and seizure of the USIS, but they agreed to instigate a rally in support of the criminal act at every university by disseminating the information right away in the event that the criminal act succeeded. They also picked the USIS library to be the place where they would stage a sit-in after bursting into the USIS building.

To find out the status of the USIS under international law, they studied the "Vienna Agreement on Diplomatic Relations", which had already been examined by defendant Choe Yong-ku under the instruction of the defendants Ham Un-kyong and Hong Sung-yong. They concluded that the police would not be able to interfere with their takeover without a request from the United States, since the USIS is located in an extra-territorial jurisdiction. Around 9 o'clock in the evening of the 20th of the same month, defendants Ham Un-kyong, Yi Chung-hun, Hong Sung-yong, Sin Chung-hun, Pak Chung-ha, Ku Cha-chun, No Kwang-ho, unindicted Pak Sun-won, and Ko Chin-hwa held a meeting and decided on the time and date of their takeover of the USIS to be at noon on the 23rd of May, and their assembly points be their individual school. Defendants Ham Un-kyong and Hong Sung-yong advised other defendants, Chang Yong-sung and Choe Yong-ku, to instruct the participating students to procure rocks and batteries. Following the advice, defendant Choe Yong-ku instructed Pak Chae-yong, Pak Chung-won, and other participating students to have those items ready. Defendants Yi Chung-hun and Pak Chung-ha each had three rocks in two pockets of their jackets. Defendant Yang Tong-chu had five rocks, following the advice of defendant Pak Chung-ha. Following the instruction of defendant Ku Cha-chun at around 11 o'clock on the 23rd of the same month, defendant Cho Sung-hwan instructed the 19 participants including unindicted Kim Chong-chin and Sim Yong-chin who at the underground fountain of the Lotte Department Store at the Ulchiro entrance collected rocks from the nearby construction site to be used against the police. Thus, each of them was ready with two rocks. Defendant No Kwang-ho participated in the conspiracy and told seven participating students, including the unindicted So Chin-sik, to come to the Samsung Tea House next to the USIS with rocks ready between 9:00 AM and 9:30 AM. As planned, at 5 minutes past noon, on the 23rd of May, 1985, on the street in front of the USIS, located at 1 Ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul, while defendant Pak Chung-ha was waiting at the entrance hall of the USIS, defendant No Kwang-ho took off his jacket as he approached the entrance of the building and hit Song Yong-kak, the 22 year old police sergeant of Seoul Namdaemun Police Station who was on guard duty, with it and shoved him away. Taking this as the signal, defendants Choe Yong-ku, Chang Yong-sung, Kim Yong-su, Pak Chung-ha, Ku Cha-chun, and Yi Kang-paik, who had already been in the USIS Library, Ham Un-kyong, and 66 students from 5 universities threw such objects as rocks and batteries towards Sergeant Song Yong-kak as they burst into the USIS building. Defendant Pak Chung-ha pushed and kicked, committed assault and battery on the police guard, Song Yong-kak, who was trying to prevent the students from bursting into the building, and thus obstructed execution of official duty. As a result, the Song suffered a fracture which required 2 weeks of medical treatment. In conspiring with the 56 students from 5 universities, including the unindicted Yi Kyong-hi, the defendants, as had been planned, burst into the USIS building which was under the control of USIS Director Bernard J. Rabin and seized the library located on the second floor at 12:05 PM on the 23rd of May, 1985. For 72 hours until 12:05 PM of the 26th of the same month, they staged a sit-in, demanding an official apology from the United States for the approval of the moving of troops to quell the Kwangju rebellion, the suspension of the United States support for the present regime, a meeting with the American ambassador to Korea, and the arranging of a press conference with reporters from both within and without. Thus, by the force of numbers, they trespassed a building which did not belong to them.

2. Defendant Ham Un-kyong was well aware that the basic objective of the North Korean communist group is to unify Korea under communist control through illegally formed anti-state organizations by applying the so-called "revolutionary" strategy and the united front strategy of the people's democracy in accordance with Lenin's strategic theory, that it believes that the United States is controlling South Korea through a new version of colonialism by putting the handful of fascist military dictators in the front, making South Korea completely subservient politically, economically, and militarily, and stands in the way of achieving national unification by having militarized the Korean peninsula, that it believes that the most important prerequisite for national unification and the democratic development of Korea is to drive out the United States from the Korean peninsula, that it propagandizes and instigates the people incessantly, that to attain the goal, workers, peasants, young students, and intellectuals should unite and employ every man, legal, illegal, and half legal at their disposal to wage anti-US and anti-dictatorship struggles. Despite this, he did the following: (A) in October, 1984, he discovered a photo duplicated copy of a book in Japanese entitled "On the Basics of Leninism" by Stalin at a photocopy store called "Jiphyonchon," near Seoul National University, located at Sinlimdong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul, and he was aware that the book was used by the North Korean communist group as its basic theoretical publication on dogmatic revolutionary strategy and tactics and that it propagandized and fabricated them to be the so-called Chuche thought; nevertheless, with the intention to apply those strategies and tactics to grasp the present problems and the student struggle movement, he paid a total of more than 800 won - 20 won per page - to a woman shopkeeper, who was in her 30's and whose name is unknown, for photo-copying the publication. From that time until the book was seized on 5 April 1985, at his rented room located at 1624-23, 7th Dong, Pong-chon, Kwanak-ku, Seoul, he was absorbed in reading the following portions of the book: (1) the Historical Basis of Leninism (Three Major Contradictions of Imperialism and the Inevitability of Proletarian Revolution were the main features), (5) The Agrarian Questions (described the status of the peasant as an ally in the proletarian revolutionary struggles), and (7) Strategies and Tactics (strategies and tactical plans for a communist takeover by stages were explained). He had the publication in order to benefit the anti-state organizations.

(B) On the occasion of the election of the president of the Student Association of Seoul National University on 21 March 1985, the defendant became a running mate with ballot mark #2 as vice-presidential nominee with Kim Hong-sik, the presidential nominee, and made his campaign theme to be the end of the division of the Korean peninsula and national unification to be achieved by ourselves. He resolved to produce posters and printed material which elaborated on a radical unification theory for dissemination.

(1) Around 9:30 on the 25th of the same month, at his campaign headquarters on the 3rd floor of the Student Hall located at the Kwanak Campus of Seoul National University in Sinlimdong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul, the defendant prepared a manuscript, the main point of which was that the United States should be evicted from Korea for the sake of unification and ending the division of the nation

Under the title "To overcome the Division," the manuscript advocated as follows: ".... Unification! The conclusion is this. The Yankees should be sent home... what we, who have lived through a dark period should realize is that our two feet should be rooted in the red-brown earth of our divided peninsula. Kwanak's heart, which is pained in viewing the situation, should be united.... For the sake of turning the peninsula into one, I want to make myself available for good work. Student Association! You are the arms to achieve Unification!" This manuscript was handed over to his unindicted campaign staffer, Kim Chin-ho, to make 25 poster copies and put them on various places around the campus.

(2) Around 10 o'clock on the 31st of the same month, at the student dining hall of the aforementioned school, the defendant instructed his campaign staffer, the unindicted Chun Won-ha, to prepare a manuscript under the title "The April Thesis - Declaration of the Students' Anti-Dictatorship Struggle for National Unification" for printed campaign literature containing the following points: it should start out as was written earlier on the poster that "The Yankees should be sent home...." and it should denounce the conspiracy for national annihilation by turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear base, the revival of Japanese militarism, Japan's move to commit a reinvasion of the Korean peninsula, the act to perpetuate the division of the country by succumbing to foreign pressure, and the unification theory which has degenerated into a means to extend the dictatorship. In the main part of the essay, it should state "the results that have been brought about to this land by the division, the fact that 'the mere handful of the team of dictators are abusing the division of the land as means to hang on to power by being subservient to the foreign power,' and that 'the President's U.S. visit is a step to perpetuate the partition of the land.' The defendant said it should give a warning to the U.S. to stop supporting the dictatorial force by sending student representatives to the U.S. Embassy, launching a nationwide movement to demand the dismantling of the nuclear base, and launching the people's national unification movement along with the call to the students to be vanguards of the anti-dictatorship and democratization struggles for the national unification." When the aforementioned Chun Won-ha completed the manuscript on that same night as was instructed by the defendant, around 8:30 AM the next day in April, the defendant had him to the First Chart Print Shop, located 7th Dong, Pongchon, Kwanak-ku, Seoul, to print 1,000 copies of the manuscript with no revision on the 16 inch size paper. In such a manner, the defendant agreed to the demands of North Korea communist group and benefited the anti-state organizations.

12474
CSO: 4107/216

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP DEBATES DISCIPLINING SPOKESMAN FOR COMMENT ON WOLFOWITZ

SK210958 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 21 Aug 85 p 3

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] The NKDP Political Affairs meeting held on the morning of 20 August attracted people's attention, since it was supposed to deal with such major political issues as the convocation of the August special session of National Assembly in the wake of the decision on postponement of the "campus stabilization law." But surprisingly, most of the meeting was spent debating whether or not party spokesman Hong Sa-tok should be referred to a disciplinary action or not.

Prior to this political affairs meeting, the party president's group held a separate conference to discuss the matter concerning party spokesman Hong, who created a controversy in connection with his comment criticizing the remarks of Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Eastern Asian and Pacific Affairs, on the enactment of the "campus stabilization law," and agreed to settle the problem by President Yi Min-u making public the apology of spokesman Hong.

Despite such a decision of the party president's group in settling this matter, the problem regarding spokesman Hong became the major item on the agenda from the outset of the political affairs meeting. The debate managed to be concluded only after President Yi repeatedly "clarified" things by saying: This has resulted from my lack of virtue. I will ensure that no such thing will take place again.

Calling for disciplinary action against spokesman Hong at the political affairs meeting gave the impression that this issue stemmed from the conflict of feelings originating from the structure of a conservative opposition party rather than confrontation in terms of positions or views, since it concentrated on such matters as "the president's approval as omitted" or "the hierarchy of the party has been ignored" in the course of such a comment being released, rather than debating the background or true meaning of such a comment.

CSO: 4107/269

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK COLUMN ON RUMORS OF DJP PERSONNEL RESHUFFLE

SK250028 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Aug 85 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] While the DJP has undertaken a "self-innovation" movement, there is an air of agitation within the party as rumors are circulating about a reorganization of the secretary general's office.

The rumors speculate that there must be a personnel reshuffle of directors of the departments of the secretary general's office now that the new secretary general, Chong Sun-tok, has taken office. The speculators maintain that such a reshuffle is likely in view of the fact that Secretary General Chong, as soon as he assumed office, stressed: In order to command a consensus of the people in sympathy with our difficult situation, we should transform ourselves into a new image.

Secretary General Chong himself, however, in a 23 August meeting with department directors, stated: A personnel reshuffle can come about when necessary, but it should not come about automatically because I have assumed office. He added: There seems to be a rumor in circulation about a major personnel innovation, but this is far from the truth.

Meanwhile, a report on the likely resignation as assemblyman by DJP Assemblyman Kim Yong-chak, vice director of the State Policy Research Institute and director of the Ideological Research Department, is attracting the attention of people. It is reported that Vice Director Kim has expressed his desire to resign, since his previous experience has become a target of the opposition's political offensive. There are considerable voices of sympathy with him, both in and outside the party, in view of his contribution to the party since its founding.

CSO: 4107/269

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ROK-PRC NEGOTIATIONS--Replying to the question of whether or not the demand of the Red Chinese authorities for the return of the aircraft and all crewmen was officially received, an official concerned of the Foreign Ministry stated: "Negotiations are underway, but I cannot reveal their content." [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Aug 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4107/269

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

KOREAN FIRMS PURSUING FOREIGN PARTNERSHIPS ON OVERSEAS COAL

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

Three Korean conglomerates are pushing for the development of anthracite coal mines in Canada, Peru and Swaziland under partnerships with foreign concerns. The three are Ssangyong Corp., Daewoo Corp., and Sunkyong Ltd.

Such moves come following recent reports that the Ministry of Energy and Resources will actively urge Korean business concerns to enter joint anthracite coal development ventures with local mining concerns in resource-rich countries.

Informed sources at the ministry said yesterday that Ssangyong Corp. is moving to develop a coal mine at Mt. Kllapan in Canada's British Columbia under a joint venture with Gulf Canada Ltd.

Ssangyong has already signed a coal dealership contract with the Canadian concern. A preliminary study shows that the Canadian coal mine has an annual production capacity of 5 million tons of anthracite coal.

The equity ownership ratio for the proposed joint mining venture between the two firms has yet to be decided, the sources said.

Sunkyong Ltd. is also considering development of a coal mine in Peru.

The sources said three Korean firms — Sunkyong, Daewoo and Kukje-ICC — showed their willingness to move into Peru in 1982 to mine anthracite coal there. But they were not given go-ahead from the government due to a softness in international anthracite coal price at the time.

But Sunkyong is now pushing ahead with the mining project with the govern-

ment's strong supports, the sources said.

Daewoo Corp., meanwhile, is ready to make inroads into Africa's Swaziland to prospect for anthracite coal deposits there. Details of Daewoo's plans, however, have not been made public yet.

The ministry sources said that each of the three foreign countries are estimated to have economically viable reserves of anthracite coal. The primary problem is that they are located too far from Korea, thus pushing up delivery costs.

For example, the coal freight charge from Canada to Korea is rated at \$13 per ton, they said. Korea's average import price of the fossil fuel is worth \$51 per ton on a C&F basis.

In a related development, the government is seeking five-year, long-term contracts with resource-rich countries to ensure a stable supply of anthracite coal.

The ministry said the proposed long-range contracts are needed as the nation's anthracite coal production is reaching its limits amid the rapidly growing domestic demand for the fossil fuels.

Among the most promising countries with which Korea will have long-term coal supply contracts are the United States, Canada and Australia, it said.

To date, imports of foreign anthracite coal have been made on a "simple contract basis."

Korean firms in the overseas joint mining ventures will be granted soft-term support loans from the government.

All told, the ministry hopes that the anthracite coal from long-term contracts

and overseas development projects will meet some 20 percent of the nation's total coal imports in the future.

The ministry has estimated 1985 anthracite coal demand at 24.6 million tons, up 2.7 percent from 1984, and hopes to produce 21.7 million tons of anthracite coal domestically this year.

The government, in the meantime, plans to import 2.64 million tons of anthracite coal this year. Anthracite coal is used here for yontan (coal briquettes), which is used widely in Korea as cooking and heating fuel.

The nation's anthracite coal production hit a record high of 21.2 million tons last year. But the domestic demand surpassed the all-time high production by 2.7 million tons. The sharp increase in coal demand is ascribed primarily to the wide distribution of yontan boilers for industrial and home use.

During the first half of the year, the nation produced an estimated 10.9 million tons of anthracite coal, up 3.5 percent over the original projection.

CSO: 4100/693

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAEWOO APPAREL STRIKE LINKED TO OTHER UNIONS

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jun 85 p 10

[Text] The main characteristic of the strike siege of the 24th, despite its being caused by the arrest of a Daewoo Apparel labor union executive, was its show of "solidarity struggle" whereby labor union members from the neighboring Hyosong Products, Karibong Electronics, and Sonil Textiles took part in the strike.

The majority of these labor unions were founded in June of last year and formed group ties such as operation of a cooperative joint billet for education. It is suggested that these facts might be the cause of the solidarity struggle.

These unions have especially been trying to project the active "struggle" image to the government and management even before the strike by calling themselves "Democratic Labor Unions."

Because the solidarity struggle was almost impossible even in the production labor union system before the 1980 National Security Act, the labor union seemed to be embarrassed about the outbreak of the solidarity strike under the present district labor union system.

Around 5 o'clock in the afternoon, laborers from Daewoo Apparel and Hyosong Products plants positioned themselves on both sides of the work post and shouted out slogans in answer to each other and sang songs such as "Living souls must rise." Some workers on their way home criticized the strike, "They are bringing up political issues which have no relation to our problem."

Neighboring factories increased the volume of their stereo to prevent their workers from hearing the slogans of strikers.

Guards at neighboring factories were busy blowing their whistles and sending the workers who were watching the strike back into their factories.

As if they were prepared to the smallest detail, strikers from Daewoo and Sonil were not at all surprised when the company shut off the master electric switch; they instead surprised the company. Daewoo strikers immediately brought the light back by placing torches made from cotton ball and wire in

ten different places around the area of the strike. Sonil strikers had brought lanterns and used them as needed to check outside conditions.

After the arrest of the labor union committee chairman on the 22nd, Daewoo management sensed strange inner workings from actions of the labor extremists, and locked down the workshop of the first factory after the morning exercise hour. In response, workers successfully entered the factory using wooden sticks and iron pipes which were brought in preparation. Moreover, at five siege sites throughout the four companies, the strikers posted slogans and demands in windows and provided immediate written answer to those who asked for a communication, as if they got the idea from the university students' U.S. Cultural Center Siege Incident.

The Department of Labor is most embarrassed about the siege. The Department of Labor expected the rebellion of Daewoo workers when their union chairman was arrested; however, it never expected the impact to spread to the neighboring companies. Minister Cho Yuk-Kwon and Director of Labor Relations, Han Sul-ik reported to the incident site, and the remaining executives asked Labor union headquarters in desperation to give their best to resolve the incident.

The strikers' demands included out of line political slogans which were beyond the scope of the labor movement. Therefore, some labor associations pointed out that they doubted the "purity" of the siege. The majority of demands were within the scope of a labor movement, such as the release of the union chairman, abolition of undesirable labor laws, reinstatement of relieved workers, and a guarantee of minimum wage of 5,000 won per day. However, there were other unrelated demands such as calling for freedom of speech, assembly and demonstration.

The labor unions explained that it was wrong to judge the siege and demonstration, which took place to obtain justified rights, as criminal acts; and that the suppression of free speech is wrong "to punish those who inform their colleagues of the printed materials which they made themselves."

As if they are trying to strengthen their internal solidarity and attract the approval of neighboring factory workers, strikers showed off mask dances and a performance of exorcism three to four times.

Around 5 o'clock in the afternoon, 10 Daewoo strikers danced a "Liberation dance" in 2 groups on the second floor balcony. Around 6 o'clock 30 Hyosong strikers at the opposite side danced to the music of a gong.

Police did not see serious problem and placed a few intelligence agents in defense when Daewoo strikers started the siege around 8 o'clock in the morning. However, around 1:30 in the afternoon, when three companies, including Hyosong participated in the strike, police took it seriously and placed a large number of plain clothes policemen around the companies. Unlike the time of the student demonstration, police did not bring busloads of riot control forces.

The Southern police station, which is in charge of the three companies, had shown a reaction to the student demonstration by putting its riot control forces on alert even though the student demonstration was not in its area; however, the same reaction was not present this time.

Less than 100 policemen were placed on guard against the 4 companies' simultaneous siege.

12709
CSO: 4107/215

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINJU CHOSON PRAISES ROLE, LEADERSHIP OF KIM IL-SONG

SK071100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comes out with an editorial article entitled "Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the Great Leader Who Pioneered Revolutionary Cause of Chuche and is Leading the Korean People Along Road of Victory."

Pointing out that respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader and genius of revolution and construction who, possessed of brilliant intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and noble communistic virtues, has brilliantly adorned modern history with deep-going ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice, the article says:

The great feats performed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of pioneering the Korean revolution and leading it along the road of victory find expression above all in that he founded the immortal chuche idea to give a great guiding idea for the revolution and brightly indicated the road ahead of the times and the revolution.

His imperishable exploits are that he accomplished the historic cause of national liberation by victoriously organising and directing the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the flames of the rigorous anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions, the deep and stout historical roots of our party and revolution.

His immortal feats are also that he had built a paradise of the people in this land by creating a brilliant example in socialist construction through the successful carrying out of the social revolutions of two stages, that is, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

By consolidating and developing the socialist system, Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive exposition of the principles arising in accelerating the complete victory of socialism and building communism. This is another precious exploit he has performed for the times and the revolution.

He had laid a foundation of eternal value to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to final accomplishment. This is the most precious feat he has

performed in the course of leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

All the achievements and precious exploits which are shedding brilliant rays on the road of the Korean revolution are a proud triumph of the chuche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and, in socialist construction through the successful carrying out of the social revolutions of two stages, that is, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

By consolidating and developing the socialist system, Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive exposition of the principles arising in accelerating the complete victory of socialism and building communism. This is another precious exploit he has performed for the times and the revolution.

He had laid a foundation of eternal value to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to final accomplishment. This is the most precious feat he has performed in the course of leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

All the achievements and precious exploits which are shedding brilliant rays on the road of the Korean revolution are a proud triumph of the chuche idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and, at the same time, a brilliant fruition of his outstanding and tested leadership, the article notes and says:

The most important thing in his guidance of the revolution and construction is that he has thoroughly established chuche in them.

One of the important traits of his leadership is that he sets forth a clear-cut fighting target and unfolds a bright prospect with rare penetration and scientific foresight and constantly encourages the popular masses to a new victory of the revolution.

The outstanding organising ability and extraordinary sweep are an important feature of his art of leadership.

It is the firm principle of leadership consistently adhered to by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that he has carried on the revolution and construction by organising and rousing the popular masses, believing in their strength and wisdom.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader of the revolution who is directing the revolution and construction along the road of victory with his tested and rare leadership.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RADIO TALK URGES ABIDING BY SOCIALIST LAW

SK241200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2135 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Work of Glorifying the Socialist System and the Socialist Law-Abiding Life"]

[Text]. Today, all working people in our country are enjoying an independent, creative, and happy life as the genuine masters of the country and the society.

All of our people's happinesses come into bloom because of the most superior socialist system which the great leader has provided and which our glorious party is glorifying.

Indeed, our people are devoting all of their strength and wisdom to the work of firmly defending, consolidating, and developing our country's socialist system--the precious gain of the revolution--believing in their hearts that work is a noble duty and honor for their own happiness and that of generations to come.

What is important in glorifying our socialist system is to strengthen [kanghwahanun] the socialist law-abiding life. The work of consolidating and glorifying the socialist system is inseparable from the work of strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

To strengthen the socialist law-abiding life is one of the principles ways to consolidate and develop the socialist system. This is linked with the role that socialist law plays in defending and consolidating the social system of a state.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The socialist law is a powerful means to firmly defend, consolidate, and develop the social system of the state.

Under the socialist system, all social life, including the state political life and economic life, is prescribed by law. Thus, to enhance the regulatory role, the controlling role, of socialist law and to thoroughly establish the legal order by strengthening the socialist law-abiding life serves as an indispensable condition for consolidating the state social system and increasing its might.

In order to consolidate and develop the socialist system, it is, above all, necessary to step up the class struggle, thereby thoroughly preventing the activities of all antagonistic factors and firmly defending the socialist system and the gains of the revolution.

What carries a great significance in this connection is to enhance the function and role of socialist law by strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

Socialist law is the weapon of the class struggle and of the proletarian dictatorship. Only when the party and the state of the working class, grasping sovereignty, firmly adhere to socialist law can they thoroughly prevent the activities of all antagonistic factors and firmly defend the gains of the revolution.

It is a lesson learned from historical experience that if socialist law is weakened, this would create confusion in social life and pose a grave danger to the socialist system itself.

Our socialist construction is accompanied by a serious class struggle. We are directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the world reactionaries. The remaining elements of the antagonistic class are also still remaining among us.

The enemies' maneuvering to invade our republic and destroy our system is continuing, and is becoming aggravated with each passing day. Under such circumstances, only when one enhances the dictatorial function of the socialist state and thoroughly establishes the legal order throughout the society by tightening up the socialist law-abiding life can one prevent the antagonistic factors from relying upon anything and engaging in any relevant activities.

In order to glorify the socialist system it is, above all, necessary to correctly resolve the question of people's ideological awareness. When one re-models people's ideological awareness, which regulates people's activities in general, and purely develops it in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, one can both glorify our superior socialist system and firmly defend it.

What also carries a very great significance in correctly resolving the question of people's ideological awareness is to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life and make people abide well by the socialist law.

Socialist law plays a great function in remodeling people in a communist fashion, and revolutionizing and working-classizing the entire society.

Because socialist law prescribes the norms and rules which should be observed in the political, economic, and cultural life in the socialist society,

people, through the process of working and living in conformity with its demands, come to excellently cultivate the collective spirit of loving the group and organization, and devote themselves to working for the society and the people, better possessing a noble communist ethos.

Only when socialist law-abiding life is strengthened and the educational function of socialist law raised endlessly can we do well in carrying on the work of educating and remolding the working people as communistic [kongsanjuuijok] human beings, firmly armed with our party's ideology and possessing a strong revolutionary organizational nature and discipline.

In a socialist society, when the residue of old-fashioned ideas, including individualism and egoism, that are still left in the minds of the people are fostered, such phenomena as violation of the state's law and order and acts of embezzling and squandering the state property will arise, impeding the running of state affairs and people's living, and they can eventually undermine the sound development of a socialist society.

The residue of old-fashioned ideas that gives rise to the phenomena of violations of law in a socialist society, deep-rooted and persistent as it is, cannot be done away with by education alone, and it can be thoroughly uprooted only when the ideological struggle and legal struggle are strengthened along with the educational work.

The bourgeois and revisionist ideologies are detrimental and poisonous ideologies that can make people contract ideological disease, and they make room for hostile elements to become active. Disorder and lack of discipline provide a basis for introducing and spreading the bourgeois and revisionist ideologies.

Only when state law and order and the revolutionary system and discipline are firmly established by strengthening the socialist law-abiding life can we prevent the unsound elements, including the bourgeois and revisionist ideologies, from penetrating within us and can we make our superior socialist system shine endlessly on the basis of a pure ideological foundation.

In order to make our people's independent and creative life blossom more happily by consolidating and developing our socialist system, economic construction and cultural construction should be accelerated more vigorously along with the work of ideological remolding. From this perspective, it is equally significant to strengthen the socialist law-abiding life.

Socialist law plays a great organizational and mobilization role in economic and cultural construction. Thorough embodiment of socialist law is an important guarantee for actively organizing and mobilizing the working people to the implementation of the party policy and making them unanimously advance in the struggle for socialist economic construction and cultural construction.

Therefore, only when the state's law and order are firmly established and the function of socialist law, in terms of organization and mobilization, is

enhanced endlessly by strengthening the socialist law-abiding life can we ensure organizational nature and unity in themass struggle to implement the party policy and can we vigorously accelerate economic and cultural construction.

In this way, the work of making the socialist system shine and the socialist law-abiding life are inseparably linked, and one of the important ways to firmly defend the superior socialist system of our country and consolidate and develop it endlessly lies in strengthening the socialist law-abiding life.

Our country's socialist system is a revolutionary gain that has been achieved at the expense of bloodshed through protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle, and it is also a valuable haven of happiness in which the rewarding life of the working people and their hcpeful future are blossoming.

Our functionaries and working people should further strengthen the socialist law-abiding life from a singleminded determination to firmly defend this precious system and make it shine endlessly.

Socialist law is a law for the working popular masses, and the working people are none other than the masters of the socialist law-abiding life.

In our society, the legislation of laws is intended for the sake of the working popular masses, and execution of the law is done in such a way as to ensure the working popular masses an independent and creative life.

To our working people, the struggle to defend socialist law means a struggle to truly defend their own interest and happiness.

All the functionaries and working people should make active contributions to making our socialist system shine endlessly and to accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by sincerely and consciously abiding by the state's law and regulations, including the socialist construction, through maintaining the high consciousness of their being the masters of the country as well as of the socialist law-abiding life.

CSO: 4110/239

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REVIEWS EIGHTH ISSUE OF KULLOJA MAGAZINE

SK101028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)--Kulloja No 9, 1985, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has come off the press.

The magazine carries answers given by the great leader President Kim Il-song to the questions put by the managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI on June 9, 1983.

Appearing in it are articles dedicated to the 40th anniversary of national liberation--"brilliant victory of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle," "the ideological and moral traits of our people vigorously advancing, rallied around the party and the leader," "the chuche idea is an immortal banner leading the Korean revolution to victory," "independent national economy which has consolidated and developed under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "epochal change in the people's material and cultural life," "national culture of our country which has been brought into full bloom under the banner of chuche" and "the independent foreign policy of our republic and its ever-growing international position."

It comes out with an editorial article titled "Korean-Soviet Friendship will be Everlasting," which says: We will as always make every possible effort to further expand and develop on an overall scale the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people, our intimate revolutionary comrade-in-arms and dependable ally.

Seen in the magazine are articles on party building titled "It is Our Party's Traditional Trait to Pave the Way of Revolution with Struggle" and "Grasp and Control is the Basic Form of the Application of the Party's Guidance" and an article titled "Validity of Our Party's Policy of Confederation for National Reunification."

The article titled "Validity of Our Party's Policy of Confederation for National Reunification" emphasizes: the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the policy of north-south negotiation put forward by President Kim Il-song are just ones which indicate a most correct way of reunifying the country independently and peacefully and

a programmatic guideline that our party and people should hold fast to in the struggle for national reunification.

"The Japanese militarists must draw a lesson from their history of defeat" is the headline of another article of the magazine, which stresses: the Asian people and the progressive people of the world who advocate chajusong and love peace should heighten vigilance against the new war provocation moves of the Japanese reactionaries and resolutely fight to check and frustrate their scheme for overseas aggression with concerted efforts.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA CARRIES EDITORIAL ON DPRK-USSR FRIENDSHIP

SK100455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)--KULLOJA, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its eighth issue of 1985 carries an editorial article titled "Korean-Soviet Friendship will be everlasting."

Noting that Korean-Soviet friendship has a long historical tradition, the article declares: We will in the future bring into fuller bloom this friendship the indestructibility of which has been tested and strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people, a class ally, in every day.

The article reads in part: The friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples will be everlasting as it is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

It is our party's consistent stand to constantly strengthen and develop friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Korean-Soviet friendship is immortal also because it was formed and cemented into an unbreakable one in the course of the anti-imperialist common struggle and fulfillment of the cause of socialism and communism.

After the signing of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union, the friendly and cooperative relations have constantly developed in the interests of the two peoples and in response to the demand of the cause of socialism and communism.

Notably, the historical visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union in May last year and the talks between him and the Soviet party and state leaders were historical events in lifting Korean-Soviet friendship to a new higher stage.

The fraternal Soviet people is a heroic people who had the honor of blazing the trail of socialism in the world under the guidance of the Bolshevik Party founded by V.I. Lenin.

After the victory of the revolution, the Soviet Union hewed the untrodden path of socialism, defending the gains of the revolution single-handed in the encirclement of capitalism.

In the Second World War, it performed undying feats not only in liberating the peoples of a number of European countries from the yoke of fascism but also in finally destroying the Japanese imperialists who had attempted to enslave Asian peoples.

After the end of the Second World War, the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union have fought resolutely against the imperialists' policy of aggression and their moves to unleash a new war and for world peace and security.

The fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have successfully carried out a series of 5-year plans after the war and turned their country into a powerful socialist state with a developed economic potential, mighty defence capabilities and modern science and technology.

Today the Soviet people are striving to accomplish developed socialism in hearty response to the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the decisions of the recent plenary meetings of the party Central Committee and advancing dynamically for a brighter future of communism, overflowing with confidence and hope, united around the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

Our party people fully support the just stand and measures of the Soviet Party and government for removing the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, easing the international tensions and defending world peace.

Our party and people highly estimate the constructive initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union to soundly develop the international situation, put a stop to the arms race, curb the militarisation of the outer space, remove the danger of a nuclear war and restore the course of detente and express undivided support to and solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle for their realization. Our party and people also show full support to the stand of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armaments.

Today our party set it forth as one of the most important contents of our foreign policy to consistently strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet friendship, treasuring it generation after generation, and wisely guides people to resolutely defend and implement it.

We will as always make every possible effort to further expand and develop on an overall scale the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people, our intimate revolutionary comrade-in-arms and dependable ally.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KULLOJA ARTICLE WARNS JAPAN AGAINST MILITARISM

SK121031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--If the Japanese reactionaries dare unleash a new war of aggression as a shock force for the realisation of the U.S. imperialists' Asian supremacy, they will sustain a defeat more ignominious than in the past, says Kulloja No 8, 1985, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in an article headlined "Japanese Militarists Must Draw Lesson from History of Defeat."

Forty years have passed since the Japanese militarists suffered a disgraceful defeat in the Pacific War and the Second World War came to a close. In this connection the magazine says: Japanese capitalism had been bellicose from its birth and, set out on the road of overseas expansion from the first days of its appearance. It had been more bellicose and aggressive than others as it had fattened through aggression and war historically.

The instigation and assistance of the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, constituted a factor which actively fostered the bellicose and aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists.

When the Japanese imperialists provoked the Pacific War, the Asia and Pacific region turned into an area swept not only by the flames of the aggressive war but also by the raging flames of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

As the "Kwantung Army," elite corps the Japanese imperialists were boasting of so loudly, was annihilated by the attack of the Korean people's revolutionary army organised and led by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the Soviet Army, the Japanese imperialist aggression forces, hit hard by a powerful struggle of the anti-Japanese national liberation force which was gaining momentum in China and all other parts of the Asian and Pacific region, were defeated in the long run.

The whole course of the Pacific War clearly showed that indestructible is the strength of a people who valiantly rose in struggle to defend chajusong and achieve national liberation and independence and aggressors will not evade their defeat.

The history of the defeat of the Japanese militarists also showed that aggressors imposing all sorts of disasters of an aggressive war upon other countries and peoples are bound to meet their doom.

The Japanese militarists who have been revived under the zealous aegis of the U.S. imperialists, are trying in every way to embark again upon the road of overseas aggression in accordance with the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists and the demand of the extremely aggrandised Japanese monopoly capital, far from drawing a lesson from the history of the defeat of their predecessors.

Not confined to the conversion of Japan into a "military power," the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are openly taking the road of aggression in Asia to realise at any cost their old dream of the "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere."

The Japanese militarists take the Korean peninsula as the first target of their overseas expansion in the scheme for the building of a "military power" and the realisation of overseas expansion. This is a grave fact we cannot overlook.

The Japanese reactionaries started the military infiltration following their political and economic infiltration into South Korea, babbling that South Korea is the "life line" of Japan and the Korean peninsula is the "biggest focus" in defence of Japan. They are tightening the military tieup with the South Korean puppet clique, while actively stepping up the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance in conspiracy with the U.S. imperialists.

It is, indeed, a foolish and anachronistic delusion and contradictory to the interests of the Japanese people, too, that the Japanese reactionaries are again taking the road of aggression on Korea and the Asian mainland, oblivious of the lesson of history.

The Asian people and the world progressive people who advocate chajusong and love peace should heighten vigilance against new war provocation manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries and resolutely struggle to check and frustrate their schemes for overseas aggression by concerted efforts.

Our people will more persistently struggle against the dangerous play with fire of the Japanese militarists in order that the history of the aggressive war in the past is not repeated in the Korean peninsula and Asian region.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW WITH SEKAI--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Answers of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the questions raised by the managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI were carried by the Polish paper POLITYKA July 27, the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT August 2 and the Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE July 22. His answers were reported by the Lao papers VIENTIANE MAI and PASSASON and the Lao Central Radio, the Thai paper BAN MUANG, the Finnish papers PORVOON SANOMAT and TURUN PAIVALEHTI, the Libyan paper JAMAHIRIYAH MAIL, the Italian paper L'ORA, the Nepalese paper ANTAR WARTA, the Sandinist Radio of Nicaragua, the Pakistani paper MAGRABI PAKISTAN, the Egyptian papers AL-SIYASSI, AL-GUMHURIA and ARAB YOUTH, the Burundi paper LE RENOUVEAU, the Bangladesh paper DAINIK DESH, the Tanzanian paper MZALEND, the Guyanese paper SUNDAY CHRONICLE, the Lebanese paper AL-SHARQ, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, the Indonesian paper BERITA YUDHA, the Malagasy papers VAOVAO, VAOVANONYTOLOM-VAHOAKA and SAHY, and CHUCHE, the bulletin published by the national committee for the study of the chuche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, in the period from July 17 to August 16. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 23 Aug 85 SK]

AMBASSADORS TO GDR, NICARAGUA--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Pak Yong-chan and Pak Myong-hak were appointed as DPRK ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary respectively to the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua, according to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 25 Aug 85 SK]

DPRK SEMINAR MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--A central seminar was held here on August 7 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country. Speeches were made on the subjects "national liberation was a historic event paving the way for a radical turn in the history of Korean revolution," "dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who is organising and leading the struggle of our party and people for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche," etc. The speakers stressed that the liberation of the country was an immortal great historical feat performed by the respected leader President Kim Il-song for the era and revolution, the country and the people and a historical event opening a road of a fundamental turn in the Korean people's life and in the development of the Korean revolution. They explained how wisely dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is organising and leading the struggle of our party and people for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche. They stressed that the friendly relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples took a turn for an overall expansion and development after the Korean people accomplished the historical cause of national liberation and entered a road of building a new life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 8 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG TV SHOWS ANNIVERSARY MILITARY PARADE

SK211235 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Television Service in Korean on 15 August carries 70 minutes of recorded coverage of the military parades of Pyongyang Garrison District units held in Kim Ilpsong Square on 15 August to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The opening shot shows a high-angle pan shot of Kim Il-song Square, in which formations of soldiers and motorized and infantry units are arranged. The camera cuts to a frontal shot of Kim Il-song entering the rostrum along with CPSU Politburo member Geydar Aliyev. Following Kim Il-song are Kim Chong-il, other DPRK leaders, and Soviet dignitaries. Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il are shown squinting due to the bright sunlight. Kim Il-song is shown receiving a bouquet from a little girl and kissing her. Kim Chong-il is shown applauding, while a man behind him is seen escorting away a little girl carrying a bouquet. When the camera cuts back to a close-up of Kim Il-song, he is shown wearing a wide-brim hat.

After the announcer describes scenes in the square and notes the participation of DPRK leaders and Soviet guests--only naming the two Kims and Aliyev--an open car carrying O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, is shown moving to the front of the ranks of parade. Another car carrying General Kim Kwang-chin approaches from the opposite direction and they stop. General Kim states: "Comrade KPA Vice Marshal, Pyongyang District Garrison units are lined up for a parade to celebrate the 40th anniversary of glorious national liberation. General Kim Kwang-chin, commander of the parade."

The car carrying O Chin-u begins to move along the various formations. It stops before each and O Chin-u states: "How are you, comrades? I warmly congratulate you on the 40th anniversary of glorious national liberation."

The review is followed by a bugle fanfare. Then O Chin-u, who has moved to the rostrum, begins delivering his speech. While O Chin-u is shown giving the speech, Kim Chon-il is seen applauding and casting sidelong glances at him. Seen several steps behind Kim Chong-il is Kim Tu-nam, standing separately from the lineup of DPRK leaders. When O Chin-u says: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," the camera focuses in on Kim Il-song; after he says: "Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of our people," the camera focuses on Kim Chong-il.

After his speech, O Chin-u declares the parade open, followed by the playing of the DPRK national anthem. General Kim Kwang-chin issues a command to the ranks to begin the parade.

The first group, identified by the announcer as students of Kim Il-song Military University, files past the rostrum. The announcer says: "Students of Kim Il-song Military University, the supreme sanctuary to train military cadres, are marching in fine array past the rostrum, with the report of loyalty of one-a-match-for-100 guards to the great leader and the glorious party center."

The next group, indentified as students of Kim Il-song Political University, salutes the rostrum. Kim Chong-il is shown watching this parade. Seen beside him is O Chin-u, and behind him are O Kuk-yol, and Kim Tu-nam.

The third group, identified as students of the Naval Academy, is seen marching past. The fourth group, identified as students of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School "who are being trained as revolutionaries inheriting the generation and future military commanders in the midst of the great love of the great leader," is shown marching past. The fifth group, identified as anti-aircraft female soldiers, is shown marching past the rostrum. The sixth group, identified as students of the KPA unit to which Chon Mun-uk belongs, files past.

Other groups, not identified, march past the rostrum. Whenever the groups march past, the two announcers introduce their past exploits. Also, the camera often shows Kim Il-song and Aliyev returning the salutes to the passing groups and talking with each other.

Formations identified as "soldiers of the second Kang Kon Infantry Honor Division," "soldiers of the Third Seoul Infantry Honor Division," soldiers of the Fourth Seoul Infantry Honor Division," "soldiers of the Sixth Infantry Honor Division," and "honor guards of the 10th Regiment of the Fifth Infantry Division," are shown marching past the rostrum. The camer shows Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u watching the parade.

Other groups, identified as members of the "Korean People's Security Forces," and as members of units of the "Worker-Peasant Red Guards of Pyongyang," are marching in parade, saluting to the rostrum. In this shot, Kim Chong-il is seen talking with Soviet Marshal Petrov with the help of an interpreter. Kim Il-song and Aliyev in shots are shown frequently chatting with each other, but in other shots Kim Chong-il and Petrov rarely are shown talking together.

While members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard are marching past the announcer says: "Worker-Peasant Red Guard members are gallantly marching past, extending the greatest glory and boundless thanks to the great leader and the glorious party center, who have fostered the Worker-Peasant Red Guard into one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary forces and have made the whole country an invincible fortress."

While Kim Il-song is talking with Aliyev, Kim Tu-nam is seen standing a couple of steps behind Kim, listening to their conversation.

After the marchpast of nurses of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard of Pyongyang, members of the "Red Young Guard" march past the rostrum. Kim Il-song is shown returning a salute to the group and asking something to Kim Tu-nam.

Hundreds of trucks carrying artillery unit members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard and pulling 12-barrel mortar launchers, small field artillery guns, medium field artillery guns, antiaircraft guns, and other types of old-fashioned artillery pieces begin moving past. The announcer says: "Our Worker-Peasant Red Guard members are marching today, armed with guns with which the fighters of our People's Army were armed with and marched with here at Kim Il-song Square 13 years ago." She further states: "All achievements attained in strengthening and developing the Worker-Peasant Red Guard are totally the brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's self-defense military idea and policy of arming all the people and are provided by the energetic leadership of our party."

While members of the female anti-aircraft gun unit are marching past the rostrum, Kim Chong-il is shown talking with O Chin-u, pointing down the rostrum. Kim Il-song is shown explaining something to Petrov. Denouncing the "U.S. imperialists" for "persistently blocking our people's cause of national reunification," the female announcer says: "The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all troops of aggression and murderous weapons, in accordance with the unanimous demands of our people and the world's progressive people. Our people will resolutely smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to fabricate two Koreas and certainly will accomplish the historic cause of national reunification in our generation."

The last group of vehicles, trucks with four tubes of rocket launchers mounted on them, is shown moving past. All equipment shown in the parade is identified as that of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard; none is identified as belonging to the regular army.

In the midst of the playing of the "Song of Kim Il-song" by the huge KPA brass band, Kim Il-song along with Aliyev are shown walking off the rostrum, returning salutes to lined-up officers. They are also shown waving to the cheering crowd below the rostrum. Kim Chong-il is shown following Kim Il-song and waving to the cheering crowd. Those shown waving to the crowd are Kim Il-song, Aliyev, apparently Polyakov, Petrov, and Kim Chong-il in order of appearance. Other DPRK leaders, including O Chin-u, are merely shown following this group.

After this, citizens are shown cheering the parading soldiers along streets, waving DPRK national flags and bunches of flowers, and throwing multi-colored tapes and confetti. The female announcer says: "The welcoming crowds are extending ardent congratulations and militant greetings to the officers and men of our heroic KPA, which was founded by the great leader and which is

being led by the glorious party center." She concludes the report by saying: "As long as there are the correct leadership of the great leader and our party, and our people who love our People's Army as their blood brothers and sisters, there will always be victory and glory in the way of our People's Army."

The film ends with a long shot of the parade along a street.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES PRODUCTION OF MACHINE

SK230735 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial titled "Let Us Vigorously Wage 'The June 1985 Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement' as a Whole Party and All People Movement".

Giving on-the-spot-guidance to Chongjin and North Hamgyong Province in June this year, the great leader President Kim Il-song, basing himself on a deep penetration into the urgent demand of our socialist construction and the practical conditions of our developing machine-building industry, advanced the task to wage energetically once again the Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement as a whole party and all people movement, the editorial notes, and says:

"The June 1985 Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement" personally planned and initiated by President Kim Il-song is a movement of a higher stage following the Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement launched in March 1959 and a great innovation movement for the realisation of the demand on a new higher stage of our developing machine-building industry and socialist construction.

Referring to the fact that the basic matter in the current Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement is to beget large-size and special machine tools, it stresses:

President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot-guidance to North Hamgyong Province in March 1959 when he discovered an excellent example set by workers and technicians of a flax millin Kyongsong County in making a machine-tool with an old belt-driven lathe in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and kindled throughout the country the torchlight of the Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement. Since then the foundation of Korea's machine-building industry has been greatly cemented.

Recently the party took an organisational measure to conduct under a scrupulous plan the "June 1985 Let-One-Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement" in combination with the struggle for creating the "Speed of the 80's", the editorial says, and emphasises:

Large-scale machine plants and all the mechanic repair bases with a big capacity should concentrate efforts in making large or special machine-tools and all domains much efforts on begetting stamp forging and press as well as metal cutting tools.

Machine plants and all industrial establishments with machine-tools should launch an extensive movement to beget small and general machine-tools keenly needed in their domains and factories. In this way they should turn out on an extensive scale large, special and other machine-tools in a short period as required by the party.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

MEETING URGES EMULATION IN MACHINE INDUSTRY

SK081730 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--The employees of the May 10 factory, a machine-building centre in the northern region of Korea, held a meeting on August 7 and called upon the workers, technicians and office employees in the domain of the machine industry throughout the country to vigorously launch the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement.

The great leader President Kim Il-song instructed, giving on-the-spot guidance to the work of different domains of the national economy in north Hamgyong Province in June, that this movement should be launched once again.

The glorious party centre organized a bold and big operation to virogously wage the "June 1985 movement to let one machine tool make another" as a whole party and mass movement and made the workers of the May 10 factory take the lead in this worthwhile movement.

The employees of the factory resolved to make 18 machine tools of 13 kinds including 2 latest type boring lathes till the end of this year and 70 large-scale machine tools and special precision machine tools of 30 kinds till mid-April 1987.

They set themselves the goal of powerfully launching a technical innovation movement to make more large-scale special precision machine tools and making 13 single-purpose machines within this year.

The meeting concluded a socialist emulation to vigorously launch the "June 1985 movement to let one machine tool make another."

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NORTHERN RAILWAY PROJECT PROGRESSING--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The northern railway project is progressing at fast speed. Twenty-eight railway bridges, seven tunnels, ten substations and 310 structures have been completed and the roadbed project has been carried out at 95 percent. The northern railway building is a vast project involving the construction of many tunnels, bridges and structures and the building of roadbeds and laying of rails cutting through steep mountains. When the project is completed, it will bring into shape a great loop line of railways. It will be completed in 1986. Many more railway bridges, tunnels and structures will be completed and rails will be laid in an 80 km section by October 10 this year, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 22 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PHOTO EXHIBIT OPENS IN CELEBRATION OF 40TH ANNIVERSARIES

National Liberation Celebration

SK110850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--A central photo exhibition was opened Saturday at the people's palace of culture in celebration of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On display there are more than 200 pieces of pictures showing the epochal changes effected in this land under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song during the four decades after the liberation.

Among them are pictures vividly showing our people overflowing with emotion over the historic triumphal return home of the great leader and liberation of the country and its liberation by men of the Korean people's revolutionary army together with the Soviet Army, etc.

They include photos showing the wise guidance of the work of building the party, the state and the army after the liberation by President Kim Il-song, photos showing the conversion of Korea, once backward, into a socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence through a powerful promotion of the three-revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and photos depicting the happy life of the Korean people.

Also displayed are photos on the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country, the struggle of the South Korean students and people for the democratisation of society and the struggle of the world revolutionary people voicing firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Photos on the energetic activities of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il consolidating and developing to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries and those showing the activities of the world progressive people who boundlessly respect and revere them are on show.

Photo exhibitions were opened in the provinces, cities and counties on the same day in celebration of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the party's founding.

The exhibitions will remain open till the end of October.

State Book Show Opening

SK080534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--A state book exhibition was opened on August 7 at the grand people's study house in celebration of the 40th anniversaries of the national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On display there are immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, books explaining the ideas and theories of our party, and other books--more than 25,000 copies of 15,000 kinds of books and publications brought out by various publishing houses.

They include works of literature, books of science and technology, dictionaries, picture albums, magazines and postage stamps.

Also on display are works of President Kim Il-song published in different countries in national languages and books written by prominent foreign public figures such as "the 70th spring," "modern Korea and Kim Chong-il" and "Korean revolution and human liberation."

Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong translated and published in Korea are also on show.

Attending the opening ceremony were Korean party and government cadres and men of the press, literature and art, science and education.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki made an address.

The exhibition will continue till October 20.

DPRK Film on Liberation Anniversary

SK090502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--The Korean documentary film studio produced the documentary film "Shining 40 Years" on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

The film is a record of epochal changes effected by the Korean people in our land, closely united around the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea and tireless efforts made by President Kim Il-song to convert our country into a powerful socialist state and glorify it as a prospering country of chuché.

Showing grand pictures of people warmly welcoming General Kim Il-song who returned home in triumph as the sun of the nation and benefactor of liberation and a powerful independent national industry and a developed socialist country-side built in this land, the film stresses that these epochal changes are a great creation made under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and a proud reality shining with undying feats of our party.

It emotionally shows that today our chuche-oriented art has greeted a great heyday under the energetic guidance of our party.

It also tells that over the past 40 years the international prestige of our country and the revolutionary self-confidence of our people have risen still higher as they have advanced, holding President Kim Il-song in high esteem and upholding our party's guidance with loyalty.

Film Show

SK110853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--A 10-day film show marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation opened Saturday.

In this period, documentary and revolutionary films on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il-song and new feature films will show at cinema houses and houses of culture in all parts of the country.

Among these films are such documentary films as "The Leader is Our People's Great Father," "The Glory of Our People in having the Great Leader," "Great History" (part 3) and "Unforgettable Days" and such feature films as "The Star of Korea," "Mt Paektu," "Women of Changsan-ri," "Unforgettable Comrade-in-arms" (parts 1 and 2), "Lifegiving Water" and "Magnolia" (part 1).

The 10-day film show opened at the provincial and county seats and cities Saturday.

It will last till August 20.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

COLLECTION OF KIM IL-SONG WORKS PUBLISHES

SK091605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out "On Developing Metal Industry," a collection of works of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Carried in the collection are the full texts or excerpts of 44 works containing outstanding ideas and policies set forth by President Kim Il-song, attaching great importance to the further development of the metal industry, a pillar of our independent economy, to actively develop it in conformity with the requirements of the development of the national economy as a whole.

In the works contained there President Kim Il-song indicated a clear-cut orientation and ways of strengthening the independence and chuche character of our metal industry, the ferrous metallurgical industry in particular.

He put forward a policy of widely introducing new advanced science and technology and advanced method of operation in the metal industry through vigorous scientific researches and set forth concrete tasks of keeping the metal production going on at a high level by most effectively using the existing machines and materials and a revolutionary idea of improving the management and operation of metal factories and enterprises and method of guidance to them and ways for its implementation.

The works in the collection also give scientific answers to many theoretical and practical problems arising in bringing the meta industry to a new higher stage, in conformity with the demands of the development of the national economy as a whole and in the interests of our people.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

CHANG CHOL, OTHERS ATTEND YUN I-SANG CONCERT

SK261123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Yun I-sang concert opened at the Ponghwa art theatre on the evening of August 25 amid the interest of music lovers of Korea and other countries.

Yun I-sang is a prominent democratic figure and well-known composer and music instructor who has contributed to the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland through his patriotic creative activities, living abroad.

Performing in the recital were excellent instrumentalists from the German Democratic Republic, Switzerland and West Germany and the State Symphony Orchestra of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They presented orchestral music and concertos including the chamber ensemble "Royang," flute concerto, violin concerto "No 1" and orchestra "Dance Music" written by Mr Yun I-sang from early 1960 to 1981. These works are widely known and highly appreciated in West European and other countries.

They render peculiar colour with elements of Korean traditional music well combined with the technique of the modern music of Western Europe.

The performers well presented the background of the times and contents of the works with refined and skilled technique and well-knit ensemble.

In the violin concerto "No 1" they well characterized the true looks of man who struggles fearlessly even behind the bars against the oppressors, with hope for and conviction of victory. They were warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The concert was attended by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, Kim Won-kyun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union, Pang Son-yong, rector of Pyongyang Music and Dance University, working people and literary men and artistes in the city.

Initiated there were Chinese, Bulgarian, and Polish musician delegations and delegates of Hungarian and Romanian musicians.

West German female writer Luise Rinser staying in Pyongyang, foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here were also invited.

The concert will last till August 30.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

NODONG SINMUN ON PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL RELICS

SK061554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA)--Papers today editorially call for preserving better cultural relics and remains is of weighty significance in enhancing the national pride and honour of the people and educating them in patriotism, NODONG SINMUN says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always shows deep concern and care for the history and culture of the country saw in the rigorous period right after the war to it that the destroyed cultural relics were rebuilt and took a wise step to permanently preserve the cultural relics and remains in various places of the country including Mts Myohyang and Kumgang, and Pyongyang and Kaesong. As a result, old castles including the Taesong Mountain Fort in Pyongyang and castle-gates and the Anak District Tomb and many other relics and remains have been successfully reconstructed and preserved to be handed down through generations.

The editorial notes:

What is important above all in preserving cultural relics and remains is to have a correct understanding of and viewpoint on the cultural heritage left over by the ancestors and make the heritage achieved by our people positively contribute to carrying forward and developing the tradition of the national culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made sure that a regular work system was established to socially preserve cultural relics and remains in order to make the work of preserving them an undertaking of the masses themselves.

The administrative and economic guidance committees in the provinces, cities and counties should correctly assign objects of cultural relics and remains to be preserved to schools, organs, enterprises and organisations at different levels and regularly control and guide their management.

In order to add brilliance to cultural relics and remains as valuable wealth of the country thorough measures should be taken to preserve them in their original status.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

KCNA REPORT ON DPRK ACHIEVEMENTS AFTER LIBERATION

SK100535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)--The Korean Central News Agency issued Friday a report on the achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all domains of socialist construction over the past four decades since the national liberation.

According to the report, the gross value of industrial output grew 431 times in 1984 as against 1946, of which the production of the means of production 486 times.

The industrial output showed 17.3 percent gain on an annual average in 1947-1984 period.

Compared with 1946, grain production increased 5.3 times, national income per capita 65 times, coal production 59 times and steel output 1,310 times in 1984.

The amount of investments in the capital construction rose 239 times and the output of machine tools 980 times in 1984 as against 1947, and 268-fold growth was attained in automobile production and 441 times in tractor production in 1984 compared with 1959.

The chemical fibre output has grown 29 times compared with 1945 and cement production 117 times as against that in 1946.

In the agricultural domain, irrigation and electrification have long been completed and the number of tractors per 100 hectares of arable land increased 10 times over the figure of 1960 and per-hectare yield of rice in paddy fields reached 7.2 tons.

One point twenty-five million intellectuals have been trained over the past 40 years since liberation and now the proportion between labourers and technicians and experts has surpassed 7.1.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON, MINDAN HOLD JOINT CELEBRATION IN TOKYO

SK221117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug. (KCNA)--An art performance of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation was given in Tokyo on August 10 on a grand scale under the sponsorship of the art performance practice committee, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The performance was jointly given by the artistes of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation and express their determination to make joint efforts for national reunification.

The joint performance of the artistes of Chongnyon and "Mindan" on one stage was a special event, the first of its kind in 23 years.

The artistes of Chongnyon and "Mindan" put on the stage colourful numbers including vocal solo, chorus, piano duet, dance solo, dance trio, etc.

Overflowing with joy and emotion at greeting the 40th anniversary of national liberation, the artistes and audience mingled together in a dance on the stage, unable to repress their emotion at attending the performance which would mark an important occasion in realising national unity of the Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON EDUCATION MEETING--Tokyo, August 6 (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan was held in Tokyo on August 6. It was addressed by Pak Chae-ro, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Pointing to the proud successes gained by the Educational Association in the past, he referred to the tasks of the educational workers of Chongnyon to effect new innovations in the Democratic National Education, upholding the teachings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song given in his message of greetings on the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon. No Chae-ho, chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, delivered a report at the meeting. A letter to Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 8 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY FOREIGN LEADERS

SK220430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from 'Ali Nassir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Captain of the Air Force Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua; Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and president of the Presidium of the Lao People's Supreme Council; Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and president of Burkina Faso; General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Republic of Central Africa; and Micheal Manley, president of the People's National Party of Jamaica, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation.

Noting that the Korean people have achieved great successes in the struggle for social progress and peace over the past four decades under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the messages wish them endless prosperity and happiness.

Expressing full support to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country in an independent and peaceful way, the messages express the hope that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the aforesaid countries will grow stronger and develop.

The messages sincerely wish President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG MOURNS DEATH OF GUYANESE PRESIDENT

Death of Burnham-Guyanese President

SK081713 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed deep condolences on the death of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

In his message of condolences to Hugh Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on August 8 President Kim Il-song says that Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham was an outstanding leader of the Guyanese revolution and eminent anti-imperialist fighter of Latin America who had devoted his whole life to freedom and liberation of the Guyanese people holding high the banner of anti-imperialist struggle from his early years.

Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, he noted, holding the slogan of self-reliance, successfully embodied the original line of building the cooperative socialism by leading the Guyanese people even amid the complicated circumstances of continued pressure and intervention from the outside forces, and devoted his all in a bid to strengthen the unity and cooperation among the Caribbean countries, expand and develop the non-aligned movement and defend hence and security of the world.

Comrade Sampson Burnham was a reliable and close friend who made every effort to open up the road of friendship between the Korean and Guyanese peoples and to ceaselessly strengthen and develop the cooperative relations between the two countries as well as rendered the invariable active support and encouragement to our people in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The death of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham is a great loss not only to the Guyanese people but to the Korean people and the world people advocating independence.

Though Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham passed away, his brilliant exploits dedicated to the prosperity of Guyana and the common cause of Latin America and the world peaceloving people will remain forever.

NODONG SINMUN Expresses Condolence

SK090555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0543 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--Papers here today editorially express deep condolences on the death of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the people's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN says in part: The death of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham is a big loss not only to the Guyanese people but also to the world's progressive people including the peoples of Latin American, non-aligned and developing countries.

He had performed feats in building a new Guyana, independent and prospering.

He organised his people in the struggle to reflect all manner of pressure and interference from the outside, consolidate national independence and develop the country independently. In particular, he set forth the line of building "cooperative socialism" and led his people to its implementation.

The Guyanese people have registered big successes in the building of a new society under the correct leadership of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Their successes are unthinkable apart from the energetic leadership of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham and prove the justness of his line.

He made a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

An intimate friend of the Korean people, he performed a great exploit in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Guyanese peoples.

A deep intimacy was forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

The latter highly estimated the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song by applying the chuche idea and was very active in the international arena in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification and expressed firm solidarity with it at all times.

Though Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham passed away, his name will dwell alive in the hearts of progressive mankind for his exploits in the struggle for the freedom and independence, progress and prosperity of the Guyanese people and in the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Decision on Burnham's Death

SK090647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0624 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a joint decision on the death of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The joint decision says: The late Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham was an outstanding leader of the revolution in Guyana who had devoted his whole life to the sovereignty, independence and prosperity of the country from the time when he started his political activities.

He had always and actively supported the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and made all efforts to develop the friendly relations between Korea and Guyana.

He was a prominent anti-imperialist fighter in Latin America, who made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and defending world peace and security, holding aloft the banner of independence against imperialism and of non-alignment.

His death is a big loss not only to the Guyanese people but also to the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

On the death of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decide as follows:

- a. To set the day of the funeral ceremony of the late Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham as a day of national mourning.
- b. To fly flags at half-mast at organs, enterprises, schools and rural villages in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the day of national mourning.

WPK Expresses Condolence

SK081745 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of The Workers' Party of Korea expressed deep condolences on the death of Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in its telegram of condolence dated August 7 to the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana says that the late Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson

Burnham devoted his all to the independence and the independent development of the country against imperialism and colonialism and made a great contribution to the struggle for world peace and security.

Although Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham passed away, his exploits for the development and prosperity of Guyana and for world peace and security will shine long, says the telegram.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES NAMIBIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

SK260720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0629 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the international day of solidarity with the Namibian people.

The signed article of NODONG SINMUN declares that the Korean people on this day extend militant greetings to and express firm solidarity with the Namibian people and patriotic fighters who are undauntedly struggling for freedom and liberation against the colonial rule.

The paper says:

The Namibian people of all segments are striking hard military and political blows at the racists by their vigorous struggle of various forms including the armed struggle to put an end to the colonial rule under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization.

The ever growing Namibian people's struggle for liberation has driven the South African racists into uneasiness and fear. The struggle of the Namibian people is a just one to retake the lost territory and sovereignty and become the master of their own destiny and a sacred one to promote the cause of complete liberation of the African continent.

The Korean people actively support the Namibian people's struggle, regarding it as their own.

The racists are bound to meet their doom and the just struggle of the people for independence and liberation is sure to triumph in Namibia. This is an inexorable truth.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

RWANDAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Arrival of the Delegation

SK231135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the National Development Council of the Republic of Rwanda led by its President Ntahobari Maurice arrived here Friday by plane for a goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other officials concerned.

A welcome function was held at the airport in honour of the delegation

In an editorial article titled "Goodwill Mission of the Rwandan People" NODONG SINMUN says that the Korean people who value the friendship with the Rwandan people are happy to meet with intimate Rwandan friends and wish the Rwandan people greater success in the building of a new life.

SPA, Rwandan Groups Meets

SK250915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Talks were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on August 24 between the delegations of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Development Council of the Republic of Rwanda.

The talks were attended on our side by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA, Yi Chun-sik, secretary of the parliamentary group committee of the DPRK, and Kim Yong-sop, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Ntahobari Maurice, president of the National Development Council of the Republic of Rwanda.

Opinions were exchanged at the talks on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the national assemblies of the two countries and a series of questions of mutual concern.

The two sides reached a consensus of views on the questions discussed at the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Chairman Yang Hyong-sop met and had a friendly talk with the delegation when it paid a courtesy call on him at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

SPA Hosts Fete for Group

SK250928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The Supreme People's Assembly hosted a party last evening for the delegation of the National Development Council of the Republic of Rwanda headed by its President Maurice Ntahobari on a good-will visit to Korea.

The party was addressed by chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop and Maurice Ntahobari.

Yang Hyong-sop stressed that the significant meetings between the great leader of our people President Kim Il-song and respected President Juvenal Habyarimana in June 1978 and in May 1983 were important events in further consolidating and developing the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

He pointed out that the courageous and industrious Rwandan people are making a great advance in the independent development of the country and in the building of economy and culture under the slogan of unification, peace and development, closely united around President Habyarimana Juvenal, their outstanding leader, and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy externally, he said, the Rwandan Government and people are actively contributing to the cause of the complete liberation and unification of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people regard as their own all the successes the Rwandan people have achieved in the work for fulfilling the Third Five-Year Plan for social, economic and cultural development and warmly hail them.

Noting that the meeting between the officials of the legislative organs of the two countries was taking place within the framework of the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation provided by the heads of state of the two countries, Maurice Ntahobari said:

I take this opportunity of reaffirming full support of the Rwandan people to the efforts made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of the country.

The Rwandan people and National Development Council once again express undivided support to the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks made at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, considering it to be a fair and aboveboard one to achieve the reunification of Korea at an early date.

So amazing successes made by your people in all domains of social life in the past 40 years, we think, are entirely results of the wise guidance of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON SENEGAL ASSEMBLY GROUP VISIT

Delegation Arrives

SK161512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the National Assembly of Senegal headed by Daouda Sow, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party, its national secretary in charge of political affairs and president of the National Assembly, arrived in Pyongyang today by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The delegation was met at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and personages concerned. There was a welcome function for the delegation at the airport.

Received by Kim Il-Song

SK191051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on August 19 received the Senegalese National Assembly delegation headed by Daouda Sow, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party, its national secretary in charge of political affairs and president of the National Assembly, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Senegalese Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Ahmed Tidiane Kane was also present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

SPA Holds Reception

SK180920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a reception yesterday for the Senegalese National Assembly delegation headed by Daouda Sow, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party, its national secretary in charge of political affairs and president of the National Assembly.

In his speech Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, expressed the belief that the visit of the Senegalese National Assembly delegation would contribute to deepening mutual understanding and trust and consolidating and developing the friendly relations between the peoples and parliaments of the two countries.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks enjoys full support and firm solidarity of the people who hope for a durable peace in the world, he said: I take this opportunity to extend deep thanks to the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal for its sympathy with our just cause.

In the speech Daouda Sow, president of the National Assembly, said that the Korean people have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state with an independent and powerful national economy in a very short period by thoroughly applying the chuche idea. Peace-loving Senegal ardently hopes for an early realisation of the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea and believes that the cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the speaker said.

Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and other personages concerned.

Talks were held yesterday between the delegations of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Assembly of the Republic of Senegal. Vice-President Pak Song-chol on August 17 met and had a talk with the delegation which paid a courtesy call on him.

Delegation Departs

SK211059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the National Assembly of Senegal headed by Daouda Sow, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party, its national secretary in charge of political affairs and president of the National Assembly, left here for home on August 21 by air after winding up its official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Seeing it off at the airport were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong Sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmed Tidiane Kane, Senegalese ambassador to Korea.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on August 16. During its stay it was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song and went round various places in Pyongyang.

Pak Song-chol Meets Group

SK240547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on August 23 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party headed by Moussa Kante, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary for agriculture, of the Central Committee of the SSP.

Present there was Yi Ki-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Delegation Leaves DPRK

SK250454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Socialist Party of Senegal led by Moussa Kante, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary in charge of agricultural affairs, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Senegal, left here today for home by plane.

It was seen off at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Ki-sun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT REPORTED

NODONG SINMUN's Welcome

SK220453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Papers today come out with editorials warmly welcoming the Korean visit of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says in part:

President Nyerere's third visit to Korea is patent proof of the deep intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and a demonstration of the solid Korea-Tanzania friendship forged in the common cause of anti-imperialism, independence and the building of a new society.

His visit will no doubt mark another signal occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new height and make a big contribution to the cause of unity and cooperation of the non-aligned and developing countries.

Today the Tanzanian people are advancing along the road indicated by the "Arusha Declaration" under the correct guidance of their outstanding leader President Julius K. Nyerere. The industrious and talented people of Tanzania have scored big successes in their efforts to liquidate the leftovers of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidate national independence and build a prosperous, new society free from exploitation and oppression under the motto of socialism and self-reliance.

The Tanzanian Government, pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, strives to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Third World and socialist Countries and struggles for the complete liberation of Africa and for the development and strengthening of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Tanzanian Government and people firmly stand against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the peoples of Southern Africa including Namibia and South Africa in the anti-racist struggle.

The international prestige of the United Republic of Tanzania is steadily rising.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced at the achievements made by the Tanzanian people in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society and express active support to and firm solidarity with them in their just cause.

The Korean and Tanzanian peoples support and closely cooperate with each other in the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism as intimate friends and close brothers.

Tanzanian President Speaks at Banquet

SK230657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0557 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, made a speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song in his honour on the evening of August 22.

President Nyerere expressed thanks to President Kim Il-song and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the very warm welcome accorded him visiting Korea for the third time and the members of his delegation.

He said:

Comrade President,

You intelligence and rich experience gave us very big help.

I hope to learn more through the current visit and am sure of this.

One of the aims of the current visit is to bid farewell to you upon the expiration of my presidential tenure. But, as I will work two years to come as chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, I am going to apply all I learn during my current brief visit to the DPRK to the work for the Tanzanian people.

The second aim of my visit is to convey the thanks of the Tanzanian people to Comrade President and the Korean people for long cooperation between our two countries and for the technical aid of Korean experts to Tanzania.

Although our two countries are separated by a long distance geographically, this was not an obstacle to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Tanzania through constant mutual visits between high-level leaders of the two countries and through technical aid of Korean experts and exchange of students.

We highly estimate the Korean people's help to us in agricultural development, their help in the past and today in irrigation projects, in particular.

When I visited Korea in the past, I was deeply impressed by the development of the rural villages in your country.

You have realized electrification in the countryside and carried out irrigation projects in vast areas and started from such industrial domains which are largely connected with agriculture in developing the key industries.

At our request such experiences are beneficially applied to us.

The allround cooperation between Tanzania and Korea is a very excellent example showing cooperation between the Third World countries with a practical deed.

This is also in accord with the policies put forward by the two countries, because both of us are member nations of the [word indistinct].

We are determined to cooperate in our mutual interests, while struggling to establish a new international economic order. For this Tanzania and Korea have become active and true member nations of the Non-aligned Movement.

The principles of the Non-aligned Movement are reflected in the political and economic policies of our two governments in their external relations.

The Korean Government and people are giving invariable support to the struggle against colonialism and racism which is still going on in Africa. This coincides with the commitment to abide by the principle of the Non-aligned Movement.

Referring to the situation of Africa including Namibia, President Nyerere stressed:

Africa should strengthen support to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the SWAPO continues intensifying its armed struggle. There is no other way.

The Namibian people will surely achieve independence as they are resolved.

In South Africa the resistance of people is gaining in strength as the days go by against the apartheid and its law.

As the struggle grew fierce, veteran leaders did not lose courage but gained confidence and young people are going through thick and thin in the struggle against the racist system.

Their action and the apartheid authorities' cruelty in killing, arresting and torturing the adversaries of the apartheid made them win new international

allies. Of course, the Third World countries including Korea have long supported with their action the demand of the African peoples that sanctions be put against the apartheid state. Such demand is now raised by the peoples of Western countries.

Pointing to the question of Korean reunification, President Nyerere said:

Tanzania does not forget this question. We express sympathy with and support to the sustained efforts of the Korean Government to realise the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation and achieve full freedom from any foreign domination.

Even after the change of the leadership in Tanzania at the end of this year, our support to your country's struggle will be invariable.

President Nyerere continued:

Our party, the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, sticks to this policy along with other main home and foreign policies.

Everyone who visits the DPRK would see big successes you have made in economic, social and cultural domains.

Our country earnestly hopes to introduce your successful experiences, agricultural experience in particular.

So, I express particular thanks to you, Comrade President, for your personal encouragement for consistent and close cooperation between our two countries in agriculture.

I believe that the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Tanzania will continue and grow stronger in the future.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CSSR LEADERS GREET DPRK LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

SK220345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, received a message of greetings from the party and state leaders of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR] on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland.

The message reads: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, Pyongyang:

Respected Comrades:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation from the Japanese occupiers, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Government and people of the CSSR, and of our own, we send our whole-hearted and comradely greetings and congratulations to you, the WPK Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, and the entire Korea people.

The liberty of your country was obtained at the cost of many lives in the (?valiant) struggle which the Korean people carried out under the leadership of the communists.

The patriotic forces of Korea successfully completed the struggle for liberation against Japanese imperialism shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet Army. Therefore, the independence of Korea in terms of state and nation was restored and ways were opened to found the DPRK.

After defeating the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean people firmly entered the road of socialist construction under the leadership of the WPK. The CSSR truly rejoices over and whole-heartedly congratulates the successes attained by the Korean people in the construction of their fatherland with devoted labor.

We fully support the efforts of the government and people of the DPRK to reunify Korea peacefully and without interference of foreign forces and to force all foreign forces out of the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

We note with content that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the parties of our two countries and the states and peoples of our two socialist countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have reached a high level.

The visit of our country last year by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, was a new impetus in developing such relations further.

We are convinced that the relations between the two countries will be expanded and deepened further in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the interests of peace and socialism all over the world.

Respected Comrades: We wish you and the entire people of your country new success in the construction of a socialist society in conformity with the spirit of the decision of the Sixth WPK Congress and in the struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and to reunify your country peacefully and on a democratic basis.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the CSSR.

[Dated] 13 August 1985, Prague

CSO: 4110/239

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM SOCIALIST LEADERS

SK260618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0604 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

On the same occasion President Kim Il-song and Premier Kang Song-san received messages of greetings from J. Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MALTESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT REPORTED

Visits Friendship Exhibition

SK230545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0570 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, on an official goodwill visit to Korea and her entourage inspected the international friendship exhibition.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

They went round with keen interests of precious gifts on display at the exhibition which had been presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by the heads of party and state, public and political figures and people of other strata of many countries.

They also went round the historic spots on Mt Myohyang.

Department Message to Kim Il-song

SK240614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0603 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Maltese President Agatha Barbara upon leaving our country.

In her message the Maltese president expressed gratitude for the very warm and friendly hospitality accorded to her. She said:

From this visit, my delegation and I could readily appraise and appreciate the rapid social and economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under your excellency's dynamic leadership and the wise guidance of the beloved leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

I also wish to thank your excellency for the fruitful and cordial talks which we had together on matters which are of benefit to both our two countries and peoples.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SINGAPORE ON NATIONAL DAY

Singapore National Day

SK081010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song in a message of greetings sent on August 8 to Yeah Gim Seng, acting president of Singapore, on her national day sincerely wished the Singapore people greater success in their work for the prosperity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN Dedicates Article

SK091131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the independence of Singapore.

The author of the article notes that the Singapore government has registered success by exerting efforts to develop transit trade.

He says: Following the non-aligned foreign policy, Singapore strives for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

Korea and Singapore established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1975 and strengthened mutual economic and cultural relations.

As an Asian country, Korea is making positive efforts to develop good neighbourly relations with Asian countries in the same geographical region. We believe that the friendly relations between Korea and Singapore will further develop in the idea of the peace and non-aligned movement.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM RAMON CASTRO

SK220439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a message from Ramon Castro, elder brother of Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, upon leaving Korea.

Expressing heartfelt thanks to President Kim Il-song for the warm hospitality accorded him during his stay, he says:

We highly estimate the leaping development achieved by the Korean people in all domains under the correct guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea wisely led by you and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Through our local inspection we witnessed the high development made by the Korean people in industry, agriculture and all fields of social life in a short period.

Everywhere we went we could see your people prepared politically and ideologically, possessed of a high level of education and culture, well clad and strong in physique.

We were deeply moved by the organisation, discipline and hard-working spirit of the Korean people and, through this, we became convinced that the future of socialist Korea is fully guaranteed.

Then he expresses undivided support to the wise policy put forward by President Kim Il-song to reunify the country independently and in a peaceful way without foreign interference.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FINNISH COMMUNIST'S DELEGATION VISIT

Kim Receives Party Chairman

SK221105 Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 22 received Comrade Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, and his entourage on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade Arvo Aalto in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Kim Il-song received a gift from Comrade Arvo Aalto. Comrade Kim Il-song gave gifts to Comrade Arvo Aalto and his entourage.

Today Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon in their honour. Comrade Kim Il-song and Chairman Arvo Aalto made speeches at the luncheon which passed in a warm atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member, and first vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK221133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon Thursday in honor of Comrade Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, and made a speech there.

Noting that because of their common aim and ideal to oppose imperialism and aspire to socialism and communism, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Finnish Communist Party established strong class ties long ago and have actively supported and closely cooperated with each other, Comrade Kim Il-song says:

We have just exchanged our views on important matters of common concern in an atmosphere of comradeship and confirmed with satisfaction that our two parties have the same views and positions with regard to all the problems discussed.

I believe that your visit to our country this time and our meeting and talk today will mark a new milestone in developing the admirable friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Finnish Communist Party on to a higher stage.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is an international cause and the revolution in every country is related with each other supporting and supplementing each other. Our party and people always express firm internationalist solidarity for the struggle waged by the Communist Party and working class of Finland.

Under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Arvo Aalto the Finnish Communist Party which has been seasoned and steeled for ages and has a rich experience of struggle, has now taken roots among the masses and united with the forces of all walks of life in the vigorous struggle against the exploitation and despotism of monopoly capital and for the democratic development of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism, thus exerting a great influence on the social and political life in Finland.

On the globe today a nuclear arms race on the part of the imperialists continues ceaselessly, the danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war is growing, and mankind is at the crossroads: war or peace.

Calling for the prevention of a nuclear war and the easing of the tension, the Finnish Communist Party is fighting to turn Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, ban the deployment of nuclear missiles of the new type in Western Europe and put aside armaments in the European area.

Our party and people highly appraise the successes achieved by the Finnish Communist Party in its activities at home and abroad, and earnestly wish it will gain still greater success in its struggle for peace, democracy and socialism by fighting on forcefully in united ranks.

The U.S. imperialists are not only disturbing peace and security in Europe but also maneuvering to hold supremacy in the Asian and the Pacific areas, major zones of natural resources and military strategic importance, directing their spearhead of aggression to the Korean peninsula. To divide and rule is the stereotyped method used by the imperialists. According to this method, the United States persists in fabricating "two Koreas" so as to take hold of South Korea forever as its colonial strongpoint, as its nuclear advance base in Asia for its aggression against the continent.

Proceeding from the important mission they have taken up before the time and history, our party and people are making persevering efforts to prevent the danger of a nuclear war in the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through dialogues and negotiations.

The Finnish Communist Party has been consistent in its energetic activity at home and abroad for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, thus rendering a great help to the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

We take pride in having many genuine comrades-in-arms like the Finnish communists. Because of this, the international solidarity with our revolution today is strengthening with the passage of time.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism our party will, in the future, too, resolutely fight to build a peaceful and prosperous new world free from imperialism and colonialism, aggression and war, in firm unity with the Finnish Communist Party and with all other communist and workers' parties.

Kim Flays U.S. Two Koreas Plot

SK221618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are not only disturbing peace and security in Europe but also maneuvering to hold supremacy in the Asian and Pacific areas, directing their spearhead of aggression to the Korean peninsula, President Kim Il-song says.

He was speaking at a luncheon arranged on August 22 in honor of Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, and his entourage on a visit to our country.

President Kim Il-song further says:

To divide and rule is the stereotyped method used by the imperialists. According to this method, the United States persists in fabricating "two Koreas" so as to take hold of South Korea forever as its colonial strong-point, as its nuclear advance base in Asia for its aggression against the continent.

Proceeding from the important mission they have taken up before the time and history, our party and people are making persevering efforts to prevent the danger of a nuclear war in the Korean peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through dialogues and negotiations.

Referring to the close cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Finnish Communist Party [FCP], he says:

We have just exchanged our views on important matters of common concern in an atmosphere of comradeship and confirmed with satisfaction that our two parties have the same views and positions with regard to all the problems discussed.

Noting that on the globe today a nuclear arms race on the part of the imperialists continues ceaselessly and the danger of another world war, a

thermonuclear war, is growing, President Kim Il-song appraises the FCP struggle to turn Northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, ban the deployment of nuclear missiles of the new type in Western Europe and put aside armaments in the European area.

Finnish CP Chairman Speaks

SK221131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Comrade Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, on a visit to Korea.

In his speech Arvo Aalto said this was his first visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as representative of the Finnish Communist Party. He went on to say:

Our party values the relations between our two parties which have developed on good terms for dozens of years. These relations are not in the air but are based on the principles of mutual solidarity, genuine proletarian internationalism, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, reciprocity and mutual respect.

We Finnish communists are sincerely rejoiced at the brilliant victories won by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in the struggle against Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism and in the struggle to build the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, free, independent and prosperous.

These historical successes can be achieved only by the party and people with a strong sense of national self-confidence and with a firm conviction of the justness of the line of socialism they adopted.

These successes can be made only when the work and struggle of the people are guided by the idea of the party correctly reflecting the most beautiful ideal and demand of the people and the nation.

We are convinced that the entire Korean people will certainly win victory in their righteous struggle for the peaceful reunification of your country correctly reflecting their undeniable national interests, despite the opposition and all sorts of hurdles on the part of U.S. imperialism, which still remains the biggest obstacle.

Our party expresses full support to your struggle and the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the USA and South Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The most important task in our party's revolutionary struggle today is to avert nuclear war and the militarisation of the outer space, realise arms

reduction and total disarmament in the long run, dismantle all military bases and military blocs and preserve a lasting peace.

Today the U.S.-led imperialist forces have become a grave obstacle in the way of attaining this goal.

This is why we wage a struggle for peace, including that for establishing a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe from an anti-imperialist stand.

It holds an important place in the policy of the Finnish Communist Party to develop relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Though Finland and the DPRK are far away from each other geographically, the relations between our two countries can develop more multilaterally than now, we think. We are striving to realise this.

The Finnish Communist Party considers that as the aggressive moves of the imperialist forces are daily intensified, the working class and all the communist parties fighting for world peace, progress and socialism should pool their strength and strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle on the principle of complete autonomy and independence.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK221545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Arvo Aalto, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland, on a visit to Korea presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He handed the gift to an official concerned.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

41ST ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIA

NODONG SINMUN Comment

SK230559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0539 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate editorial articles to the 41st anniversary of the victory of the revolution against imperialism and fascism and for social and national liberation in Romania.

The past 40 odd years were a period of worthwhile creation and change for the Romanian people, NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

The Romanian people who chose the road of progress and socialism after the victory of the revolution have successfully carried out the revolution in various stages and turned their country into a land of people free from exploitation and oppression, backwardness and poverty, into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state.

The line and policy of the Romanian Communist Party to realise the communist ideal has turned into a reality in socialist Romania.

All the successes and changes in Romania are the fruition of the energetic activities and correct leadership of respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the devoted endeavours of the Romanian people.

Our people highly estimate the successes achieved by the Romanian people in the revolution and construction and the peaceloving efforts of the Romanian party, government and people to remove the danger of nuclear war from Europe, turn the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and ensure peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean and Romanian peoples are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms. Close to each other like neighbours, the two peoples sincerely support and cooperate with each other in their cause.

Today the Korea-Romania friendship is steadily developing and efflorescing on the basis of deep intimacy and comradely trust between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Our people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Romanian people extend warmest congratulations and firm solidarity to the fraternal Romanian people on their auspicious holiday and heartily wish them fine success in their struggle for the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Film Show Marks Revolution

SK210525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on August 20 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social and national liberation revolution in Romania.

Attending there were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, officials concerned and working people in the city. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Aureliu Ioan Lazar and his embassy officials and cultural officials of different embassies were present on invitation. The attendants saw a Romanian feature film.

Film Week on Revolution Opens

SK220436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--A Romanian film week opened on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social and national liberation revolution in Romania.

Its opening ceremony was held at the Nakwon cinema house in Pyongyang on August 21.

Attending there were Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and art and working people in the city.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang Aureliu Ioan Lazar was present on invitation.

A Romanian feature film was screened at the end of the opening ceremony.

During the week Romanian movies will show at Pyongyang and local cinema houses.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LEADER OF THAI YOUTH GROUP SENDS LETTER TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK100507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)--A message of thanks was sent to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by Kramol Thongdhammachart, minister attached to the Thai prime minister and head of the Thai youth delegation, upon leaving Korea after a visit from July 30 to August 2, 1985.

The message says: I and my delegation have got a good knowledge of the rapid development made by your country in ideology, technology and culture through the exchange of views and visits.

Especially, the development in education, culture, art and other fields left on me indelible impressions.

This development is attributable entirely to the wise guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, and to the devoted efforts of the Korean people with their young vanguards.

Through an inspection of the Korean Central History Museum, I and my delegation learned of the long history and brilliant culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and were deeply impressed by the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction today.

Our delegation's visit was aimed at learning from experiences of your country and further developing the friendly relations between our two countries.

This time I met with his excellency prime minister for long hours and exchanged with him useful opinions over the development of the relations, especially the trade relations, between the two countries. The development of trade relations is beneficial to both our countries and, to this end, the volume and value of trade between the two countries should be continually increased for a long time.

This development of trade relations will lead to the development of excellent relations in other domains in near future.

May I earnestly ask Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, to give great importance and deep attention to this matter.

I sincerely wish Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, good health and a long life for a greater happiness of the Korean people and hope that the genuine desire of the Korean people for a peaceful reunification of the two parts of Korea will be realized at an early date.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS SOVIET MEDICAL WORKERS

SK061556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article praising laudable deeds of Soviet medical workers who saved Korean citizens from death, it says.

One day early in November last year a Korean citizen named Kim Il-pok in a critical condition was carried by an ambulance car to the Bureya District Central Hospital in Kharbarovsk Maritime Province of the Soviet Union.

After organising work for first aid for the patient the director of the hospital called an emergency consultative meeting of doctors to discuss measures for treatment.

Blood transfusion was preferentially needed for the patient because of serious hemorrhage.

Following the opinion of blood transfusion Doctoress Vera Vasiliyevna medical workers there transfused into the patient fresh blood, not the blood kept in the hospital.

After the blood transfusion he was carried to a clinical hospital with competent specialised doctors and operation equipment in Kharbarovsk Maritime Province to undergo difficult and complex operations.

Informed of his arrival hospital workers, doctors, trained and practical nurses made haste with preparations to attend him and authoritative medical workers in the maritime province including Doctor of Medicine A.G. Vasilikov, dean of a faculty of Kharbarovsk State College of Medicine, waited for him.

His health was recovered after several complicated operations.

Meanwhile, medical workers in Amur Province of the Soviet Union gave a tense medical treatment to save the life of a Korean national named Chong Chung-pok who had got a heavy bruise.

The medical workers of the central hospital in Tynda took first-aid measures before carrying him to the Amur Provincial T.B. Hospital with a powerful medical collective versed in frame-operation.

V.A. Sayapin, chief of the frame-plastic section, and other doctors with high skill and rich experience in the operation of spinal cord successfully carried out difficult operations on several occasions.

After the operations A.I. Likucheva, practical nurse in charge of Chong Chung-pok, showed her all sincerity for the recovery of his health.

Through her matrimonial relation who spoke in Korean language she heard of appetite and character of Chong Chung-pok and of his native village on the east coast of Korea and looked after him as if she were his native villagers missed by the patient.

Kim Il-pok and Chong Chung-pok returned home after recovering their health thanks to the sincere treatment of Soviet medical workers.

The laudable deeds of the Soviet medical collectives for the Korean citizens are a beautiful flower in the flower-garden of Korean-Soviet friendship which has been efflorescing still further day by day since the historic visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union, the paper says, and stresses: The Korean people will remember the Soviet medical workers who donated warm blood and showed utmost care for the Korean citizens.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO E. EUROPE--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--A team of the Korean People's Army to the sixth summer sports festival of friendship armies slated in Poland and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army to participate in it as guest of honour left Pyongyang on August 17. The delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its vice-chairman Pak Won-pyo returned home on August 16 after visiting Hungary and Romania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 18 Aug 85 SK]

FILM SHOW HELD--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--A photo exhibition was held in Pyongyang on August 19 under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. Attending there were Hwang Sun-myong, minister of general education and chairman of the Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association, and other officials concerned and working people in the city. The attendants saw photographs reviewing the successes achieved by the Afghan people in the building of a new society since the independence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 20 Aug 85 SK]

CPSU REGIONAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Novosibirsk regional committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Aleksandr Filatov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Novosibirsk regional party committee, left for home on August 22 after attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Korean liberation. A friendship delegation of the Chinese Foreign Trade Bank headed by its vice-president Cui Yanxu arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 23 Aug 85 SK]

DANISH PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the left-wing Socialist Party of Denmark headed by Elizabeth Olesen, member of the parliament, the Greek chuche idea study delegation headed by Michael Peristerakis, vice-president of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva, the Austrian chuche idea study group delegation led by Hervert Wabnegg, chief of the group, and the delegation of Niamey University of Niger headed by Professor Hamani Djibo left here on August 21. Representatives of the Korean youth and students in Japan including Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, who had

participated in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in the Soviet Union as members of the Korean youth and students delegation and a home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left Wonsan on August 20 by the ship "Mangyongbong". [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 22 Aug 85 SK]

FOREIGN VISITORS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali headed by its Secretary General Bouba Diallo, Gilberto Zapata Isaza, secretary general of the Latin American and Caribbean regional committee for supporting Korea's reunification, a university delegation of Venezuela with president of Oriente University Pedro Augusto Beauperthuy as its head and president of Zulia University Jose Ferrer as its deputy head and a delegation of Jordanian University led by Mahmud Duwayri, dean of a faculty of the university, arrived here on August 23. The congratulatory group of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Ku Cha-yong, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, left here on the same day after visiting the socialist homeland on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 24 Aug 85 SK]

TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT--Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The fifth Pyongyang invitational international table tennis tournament opened at the Pyongyang indoor stadium Sunday. It is participated in by the Romanian, Bulgarian, Japanese, Chinese, Czechoslovak and DPRK (A and B) teams. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0619 GMT 26 Aug 85 SK]

ETHIOPIAN MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Hailu Yemenu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and minister of industry, who headed a party and government delegation of socialist Ethiopia leaving Korea on August 20. The rapid social and economic transformation and the unmatchable self-defensive power that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has reached within a short span of time is a clear testimony of the correctness of the chuche idea which is a direct outcome of your wise and farsighted leadership, the message notes, and stresses: It is my belief that under your courageous leadership and the indomitable power of your people the noble objectives you have set out for the peaceful reunification of Korea will undoubtedly be realized. The message sincerely wishes the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 22 Aug 85 SK]

KOREAN, JAPANESE CHILDREN MEETING--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A joint meeting for friendship and solidarity between Korean children and the members of the Japanese boys and girls friendship visiting group with Chuji Kuno, former chairman of the Dietmen's League for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, as its general advisor was held at the Pyongyang students and children's palace on August 22. The children of the two countries performed stage pieces. They put on the stage a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song", the female

solo "Magnolia on Mt Kumgang", and other colorful numbers. The Korean and Japanese children deepened the feelings of friendship by playing such games as "running with balls in arms" and "partner-finding". Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 23 Aug 85 SK]

BOOK, PHOTO EXHIBITION IN NEPAL--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition was held at the Katmandu city house in Nepal over August 14-20. On display at the exhibition were classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and other books, pictures showing the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction, fancy works and works of applied art. The opening ceremony was attended by Minister of Industry Padma Sunder Lawati, member of the National Panchayat and other men of political, public and academic circles and the press and foreign diplomatic envoys. The exhibition was visited by large crowds of people every day and evoked a lively response from them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Aug 85 SK]

DELEGATION FROM BENIN--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Talks were held between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the party of the People's Revolution of Benin in Pyongyang on August 23. Present on our side were Kim Chung-nin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin led by Armand Monteiro, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the education and anti-illiteracy committee of the party. A friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the talks. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 24 Aug 85 SK]

DEPARTING YUGOSLAV ENVOY--Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on August 25 met and conversed with Tavciovski Ljupco, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0618 GMT 26 Aug 85 SK]

MALIAN MINISTRY GROUP--Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on August 25 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali headed by its Secretary General Bouba Diallo, which paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0617 GMT 26 Aug 85 SK]

GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP--Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of the General Department of Information of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic led by its Director Wolfgang Meyer, a Polish children's camping group led by Wawrzkiewicz Elizabeta to participate in an international children's camping and a delegation of Yaounde University, Cameroon, led by its President Joseph Owona arrived here on August 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Aug 85 SK]

DPRK BOOK SHOW DELEGATION--Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA)--A Korean book exhibition delegation headed by Won Hong-nam, deputy director of the Publication Guidance Bureau, left here on August 7 by plane to attend a Korean book exhibition to be held in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 8 Aug 85 SK]

COOP FARM MEETING--Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on August 6 at the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong cooperative farm on the 41st anniversary of the victory of the revolution against imperialism and fascism and for social and national liberation in Romania. Attending the meeting were Hwang Myong-tok, secretary of the south Pyongang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned and farmers there. Aureliu Ioan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 7 Aug 85 SK]

SOVIET CIRCUS TEAM ARRIVES--Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--A Soviet Circus headed by Valeru Kanishchev arrived in Pyongyang on August 8 by air for a visit to Korea on the 40th anniversary of national liberation. It was met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Art, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, other officials concerned and a large number of artistes in the city. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Shubnikov and his embassy officials in Pyongyang were also present. The Ministry of Culture and art gave a party for the circus in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 8 Aug 85 SK]

RED CROSS SOCIETY EXTENDS AID--Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--An aid fund to the Benin national office of civil protection from the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK was conveyed at a meeting in Benin on August 5. Speeches were made there by the DPRK ambassador to Benin and the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin. Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Benin the later stated that the party of the people's revolution, the government and the people of Benin highly estimated the friendly cooperation on the part of the Korean people. This aid fund, he said, will greatly help toward improving the Benin people's living condition. The Benin people extend friendly greetings to the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the courageous Korean people. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 9 Aug 85 SK]

TOME AND PRINCIPE TIES OBSERVED--Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe. An article of NODONG SINMUN says that the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries on August 9, 1975, laid a solid foundation for developing the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe. The author of the article points out that over the past 10 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed in the interests of the

peoples of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe, the building of a new society and the strengthening of the non-aligned movement, and says: Our people express support to and solidarity with the Sao Tome and Principe people in the building of a new life. It is our consistent stand to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Third World countries. Our people will make efforts to further cement the bonds of friendship between the two countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 9 Aug 85 SK]

PRESIDENT MBASOGO MEETS SUN-YONG--Pyongyang, August 9 (KCNA)--President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, when he met Korean ambassador to his country Kang Sun-yong on August 4, expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of the country. On behalf of the government and people of Equatorial Guinea, he expressed thanks to his excellency respected President Kim Il-song for his solicitude for the construction of a grand congress hall. I am very grateful to his excellency respected President Kim Il-song for paying deep attention to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and rendering practical cooperation in various domains, he said. Ambassador Kang Sun-yong conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the Equatorial Guinean president. The latter expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Aug 85 SK]

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS FOUNDING--Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA)--A photo exhibition and a film show were arranged at the Chollima House of Culture Friday to mark the centenary of the founding of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-India Friendship Association. Present there were Kil Chae-kyong, deputy department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association; and other officials concerned. Indian ambassador to Korea K.C. Lalvunga and his embassy officials and a member of the delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association were present on invitation. The attendants saw photographs on the achievements made by the Indian people in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under the guidance of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi. Then, they appreciated an Indian film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 10 Aug 85 SK]

FILM SHOW ON MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP--Pyongyang, August 8 (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries arranged a film show on August 7 to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association. Present there were Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned. Dashdorjiin Jamiandorj, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation. The attendants appreciated a Korean feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 8 Aug 85 SK]

FOREIGN CHUCHE GROUPS--Pyongyang, August 7 (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Air Transport Association headed by its advisor Knut Hammarskhold arrived here on August 6. The delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution, the Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea, the delegation of the Indian scholars for the study of the chuche idea, the Bangladesh delegation of scholars of Rajshahi University for the study of the chuche idea, the delegation of the Czechoslovak architects union and the Japanese agronomists delegation left here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, August 6 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 5 met and had a friendly talk separately with the chuche idea study delegation of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution led by Rabezandrina Raveloarimefy, member of the Political Bureau of the vanguard, and the Japanese agronomists delegation led by Takegazu Okura, chairman of the Japanese Government Tax Survey Association and chief director of the Food and Agricultural Policy Study Centre. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 6 Aug 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NEW U.S. RADIO LAUNCHES ANTI-AFGHAN 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

SK111057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday castigates the schemings of the United States to set up a new radio broadcasting station called "Radio Free Afghanistan" as a centre of a smear campaign against Afghanistan.

This scheme of the United States in the wake of the setting up the radio broadcasting station "Martí" as an anti-Cuba propaganda centre some time ago tells that it is more viciously employing the ideological harassment and psychological warfare against other countries, the paper notes, and continues:

Following the aggressive logic of the Hitler fascist clique, the U.S. imperialists are resorting ever more viciously to a smear campaign for ideological disintegration and psychological destruction and suffocation, attaching great importance to it.

In launching into a smear campaign against socialist and other revolutionary countries with the mobilization of huge propaganda media, the U.S. imperialists intend to create a favorable condition for their aggressive manoeuvres.

The anti-Cuban propaganda centre set up by the United States some time ago and the projected "Radio Free Afghanistan" are out-and-out smear propaganda instruments for ideological harassment and psychological warfare as their aim is the same as radio "Voice of America," radios "Freedom" and "Free Europe."

"Radio Free Afghanistan" is a false propaganda tool against the Afghan people. This is clearly proved by the fact that it will reportedly operate. Under the International Council of Radios, an agency of the U.S. CIA, which manages the U.S. radios "Freedom" and "Free Europe."

Although the U.S. imperialists are resorting to the heinous ideological harassment and psychological warfare against other countries, their wild ambition cannot be realised.

CSO: 4100/685

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN ON NAKASONE'S VISIT TO 'YASUKUNI SHRINE'

SK200529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0511 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--A vociferous campaign of the Japanese Government to justify the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" is a new stage of militarist ideological offensive aimed at beautifying the past war of aggression and publicly instigating the Japanese people to war of overseas aggression, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

The commentary titled "Hysterics To Revive the Ghosts of Militarism" points out that the Japanese prime minister paid an official visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine", accompanied by all the cabinet ministers, on August 15, the 40th anniversary of the declaration of unconditional surrender of Japanese militarism, for the first time after the Second World War.

It says:

The "Yasukuni Shrine" is a base of militarist ideological propaganda which egged the Japanese people on to a fanatic war of aggression for the "emperor" in the past. The Japanese prime minister's official visit to it and "consolation" of the spirits of aggressors revealed that Japanese authorities had no idea of repenting of or introspecting the criminal sanguinary aggression, slaughter and plunder committed by Japanese imperialism against the Asian people in the past. It cannot be construed otherwise than a demonstration at home and abroad of the revanchist aggressive posture of the Japanese rulers trying to embark on the road of a war for conquering Asia as dreamt by the war criminals.

In fact, the Japanese reactionaries set it as the strategic goal to conquer Asia and restore the old colonial empire by force of arms and are stepping up preparations for its realization.

The visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" is a danger signal to expand the war preparations to the sphere of ideology of people and forcibly carry out the militarisation and facistization of Japan.

The Japanese reactionaries must cool their heated heads and recall the lesson of history.

CSO: 4100/703

N.KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

DAILIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM HYOK'S DEATH

SK250935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0910 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 55th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Hyok, a revolutionary poet and ardent young communist and anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, (August 25, 1930).

Kim Hyok was an indomitable soldier and true communist revolutionary who florified the dawn of the Korean revolution with his boundless loyalty to his leader and devoted service for the cause of the revolution at a time when the road of the Korean resolution was explored.

The life of Kim Hyok who experienced to the marrow the sufferings of a stateless people, wandering about various places at home and abroad as an young intellectual of a colony was saved only when he was taken into the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This marked the beginning of his genuine revolutionary life.

NODONG SINMUN says that Kim Hyok worked as a nuclear member of the anti-imperialist youth league and the Korean Young Communist League under the particular trust and care of Comrade Kim Il-song and was active as a member of the first glorious party organisation and a commanding officer of the Korean revolutionary army, the first revolutionary armed organisation of the Korean communists. It goes on:

Comrade Kim Hyok was a truly typical communist revolutionary soldier who held with loyalty the leader of the revolution in high esteem at the dawn of the Korean revolution.

The ardent desire of Comrade Kim Hyok to hold in high esteem and follow forever the great Comrade Han Pyol [reference to Kim Il-song] as the sun of the nation and the leader of the Korean revolution found clear expression in the composition and dissemination of the immortal revolutionary paean "The Star of Korea".

The revolutionary paean "The Star of Korea" was our people's first song of loyalty reflecting their unbounded joy in holding the great Comrade Han Pyol

in high esteem as the lodestar of the Korean revolution and their will and determination to follow him forever as the leader of the revolution.

Kim Hyok was a faithful revolutionary soldier who resolutely defended and thoroughly implemented the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary lines of the leader.

Firmly convinced that the path of the revolution indicated by the great Comrade Han Pyol was the only way to carve out the destiny of the nation, Comrade Kim Hyok accepted the chuche-based revolutionary line and policies of Comrade Han Pyol as an absolute truth and resolutely safeguarded them and devoted his all to their implementation.

He was an indomitable revolutionary soldier with a strong will and inflexible fighting spirit which did not bend in any adversity.

In preparing themselves to be a communist revolutionaries of chuche type our people now take as a model the examples of young communists including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su who glorified the dawn of the Korean revolution with their fidelity.

CSO: 4100/703

END